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The Daily Commercial

Gen. J. Gordon Granger is mentioned as the successor of General Howard, as chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is colonel of one of the new infantry regiments, but has never yet joined his regiment.

Mr. Adam Romberger died at Uniontown, Dauphin county, Pa., last week. He was ninety-two years old, and had a family consisting of twenty-three children (eight boys and fifteen girls), with the extraordinary number of one hundred and sixty-three grandchildren, four hundred great-grandchildren, and seventy-one great-great-grandchildren.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that in the library of the House of Lords, the original copy of the "Sealed Book of Common Prayer," which has been so long missing, has been discovered. It is found in the manuscript that the bishops had ordered that the Communion Tables should stand at the East end of the chancel, and that the celebrant should stand Eastward; but they subsequently erased the rubrics.

Quite a commotion has been caused in Cincinnati by the discovery of valuable pearls in muscle shells found in the Miami river. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: On last Saturday three gentlemen, amusing themselves in the search, discovered pearls which are said to be worth fifty dollars. We have seen these specimens, so beautiful in shape and color as to excite the admiration of all who have seen them. We were informed by the possessor of these that still another gentleman, last week, discovered two of the value of forty dollars. From the above facts it would seem that the wealth of the Miami Valley does not consist altogether in the richness of its soil for agricultural purposes.

The gospel of marriage and maternity which the elegant Father Hyacinthe has recently been preaching to the licentious and loose-living Parisians with such brilliancy and power, has been producing a great effect among the fashionable classes. It has induced multitudes of persons of both sexes to revise the irregular or *hetairic* relations they were maintaining with each other, and has resulted in a large crop of marriages among people who had previously ignored the ceremony. At the same time it has affected the Parisian women favorable towards children, and has resulted in a decrease of those abominable practices of infant destruction which prevail largely in all licentious cities. We are glad to hear these things of Paris. Father Hyacinthes are needed in other cities besides Paris.—*N. Y. Times.*

The gambling fraternity of New York are getting frightened. On Saturday night a meeting of leading gamblers was held in that city for the purpose of organizing a society for the protection against the Society for the Suppression of Gambling. A speaker said: The business of gambling is a legitimate one. A player pays his money and takes his chances, as he does in the gold room; and so does the most respectable merchant in the city, who buys Erie at 99, expecting to sell at 100. And they are both gamblers. One watches the turn of a card, the other waits for a rise in stocks. He who gains in the latter is no less a gambler than the man who deals faro for a livelihood." Several other speakers ventilated their opinions. John C. Heenan was elected temporary chairman. The counsel for the association will be chosen this week, and the fraternity intend to pay whatever is necessary to secure the best lawyers they can lay their hands on.

Sporting Out West.

An Omaha correspondent writes as follows: One cannot speak of the game upon a thousand hills, for they are not very near Omaha. But in a short time one can pass out of the limits of the city and kill prairie chickens, plump and delicious. One man, early this week, went out late in the afternoon, and returned with not less than one hundred and twenty. Those who do not care much for such sport can find antelope, after a journey of a day by rail. A little farther are prairie wolves, buffalo, and, if these do not satisfy, there is an opportunity of invading the home of the Indian, of making a call upon his wife and children, and of scalping or being scalped. In short, there are prairie chickens, antelope, buffalo, wolves and Indians. Who can fail to find something to please him? No, this place should be largely patronized on account of the great facilities which it affords to sportsmen.

Secretary McCulloch on the Over-Issue.

Secretary McCulloch's letter to Sub-Treasurer Van Dyck, denying the allegations of Mr. Dunbar, as to frauds in the Currency Printing Bureau, has dissipated whatever feeling of suspicion was created by the "astounding revelations" in the *Globe*, and re-established the credit of the Government on a firmer basis than ever. Mr. McCulloch says:

"No man in the country has a deeper interest than myself in knowing whether or not there have been over-issues in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. I have, therefore, as you have already been advised, caused a searching examination of that Bureau to be made from its organization up to the 24th of January last, by some of the most competent and reliable employees of this Department. From their report I am satisfied that there have not been any over-issues of Government securities or Government obligations of any kind—and that the reports which have been so industriously circulated in your city and in all other parts of the country in regard to frauds in the Treasury Department, are without foundation. The public may rest satisfied that the monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury, over the signature of the Secretary, are entirely correct. All statements in regard to the suppression of the reports of the examining committee are likewise groundless."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Their Transfer to the United States.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, referring to the late report that negotiations were pending at Washington for the transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, says: There is probably some foundation for the report, even if the negotiations fall short of a transfer of the Islands. Some months ago, Minister Harris, who is at the head of the Financial Department of the Hawaiian Government, came quietly over to this coast, spending several weeks in this city, and afterwards departed for Washington. During his stay here it was understood that he was on a "tour of observation," and he was of course reticent, as a Minister should be, about the special object of his mission. The impression left by chance interviews was that the Minister, after ascertaining that the tone and temper of the people on this coast was favorable, would proceed to Washington with the view of negotiating a treaty of reciprocity between the Sandwich Islands and the United States. This view was confirmed by the fact that such a project had been mooted for some time, and Minister Harris did not hesitate to say that the high tariff was ruinous to the planting interests of the Islands. During his stay in the city, raw sugars produced at the Islands were sold at auction at less than the cost of production, including freight, tariff and commissions, and this fact was pointed out as an illustration of the pressing need of a treaty of reciprocity. From other sources we learn that the planting interest, now a very large one, has not, upon the whole, been prosperous, because the only natural market is blockaded by what amounts to a prohibitory tariff. Plantations are freely offered for sale; upon many work is suspended, and altogether the industrial interests are not as hopeful as the best friends of the Islands could wish.

While the people of this coast would be greatly benefitted by a reciprocity treaty, it is possible that some insurmountable obstacle may have been encountered at Washington. The sugar planters of the Southern States might take alarm at this partial suspension of the tariff in favor of the admission of raw sugars free of duty, lest it should be the entering wedge of some more sweeping movement. It is not easy to make a treaty satisfactory to the whole country, which admits sugar and rice nominally free at the port of San Francisco, while a heavy import tax is laid upon the same articles at the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. In the event, therefore, that the negotiation of such a treaty had failed, it does no violence to reason to suppose that another step might be taken whereby the same objects would be more effectually accomplished, and that the subject of the sale of the Islands had been broached in official circles. With the precedent furnished in the purchase of Alaska, there can hardly be a doubt that our Government would entertain favorably a proposition for the purchase of these Islands. It is better advised of their value and prospective importance than ever before, and special consideration has been given of late to their relation to the Pacific coast.

The latest data at hand show that there are thirty-three sugar plantations on the Island, involving a capital of $2,000,000, and a monthly outlay of about $50,000. The yield of rice last year was about 1,000,000 pounds; of cotton, 80,000 pounds. The orange crop was a partial failure, and only about 250,000 oranges were exported. The coffee crop, on account of a blight, was also light.

The imports in 1866 were of the value of $1,993,821, an increase of $47,555 over the previous year. The heaviest item was cotton goods, valued at $237,000. Of these imports $753,022 were from the United States. And it may be noted that with all the drawbacks mentioned, the trade of the Islands has been increasing with this country, while it has fallen off with other countries.

We know of no new exigency in the affairs of the Islands which makes the success of these negotiations a foregone conclusion. But the time is coming when some change such as has been suggested would be inevitable. The future has no doubt been forecast, and it may be that this is the most favorable juncture for such a movement. The Islands are the West Indies of the Pacific Coast. If they should come under our jurisdiction by purchase, a new and prosperous State would soon be added to the Union.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE SPROULL MURDER.

THE ACQUITTAL OF WHITTAKER.

Trial of John Bird to Commence To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 22.

The testimony in the case of Thomas Whittaker, one of the parties charged with the murder of David Sproull, closed last evening. Bird testified strongly against the prisoner. The argument of the counsel occupied the greater part of the day. Judge Acheson charged the jury in an able and impartial manner late in the afternoon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 22—9 P. M.

The jury in the Whittaker case is just in. Their verdict is "Not Guilty." Whittaker was discharged by proclamation. Bird's trial will commence to-morrow morning. Whittaker announces his intention to testify. J. S. S.

CHICAGO.

Proceedings of the National Labor Congress.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Some additional delegates to the Labor Congress appeared to-day and took seats. A communication was received from persons in Cincinnati, opposed to the extension of Howe's Sewing Machine patent. Referred to the Committee on Monopolies. Also a communication from a labor society in Westfield, New York, transmitting its declaration of principles and requesting the action of Congress thereon. Several other communications were received, all of which were appropriately referred.

The Chairman of the Committee on National Labor Organization made a lengthy report in favor of cutting loose from all political parties, and organizing a National Labor party, with the object of securing by proper legislation the necessary labor reforms for the prosperity of the nation. Two hundred copies were ordered to be printed, and the report made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

The Committee on Co-operation made a long report of generalities, the purport of which was that co-operation is a good thing. Mr. Sylors offered the following as a substitute for the report:

Resolved, That we approve of the system of Co-operation.

A long debate ensued, and finally the whole subject was referred to a special Committee of seven.

The committee on that subject reported that a National organ would be highly beneficent to the success of the labor movements, and advised the establishment of such an organ, introducing the system of co-operation in its publication. The report was adopted.

A long debate ensued upon a motion to send a delegate to Europe to investigate their systems of co-operation, with power to make arrangements by treaty or otherwise to prevent importation to impoverish alike the workingmen in America and Europe, and effect a more perfect understanding between the Reform Associations in both countries.

The afternoon session was taken up in debating the same subject, and Congress finally resolved to send a delegate across the water.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1867.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

The funeral of Gov. Wright took place to-day. There was a large number present, including many of the clergy. Bishop James delivered the address, and Rev. Dr. Durbin also spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Two burglars were caught last night in a house on Ninth street, occupied by Theo. F. Mason, and owned by Gen. McDowell.

ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred at Pier 43, North river, this afternoon. As the passengers were going aboard the steamer South America for Rio Janeiro, the gang plank gave way, precipitating some thirty persons into the water. No lives were lost. Lieut. W. B. Cushing, captor of the rebel ram Albemarle, was among the passengers.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti to the 3d inst., state that the partizans of the late administration were busy plotting against Salva's Government, and several arrests of influential parties were made at Port au Prince and St. Marie. The government has taken energetic measures to insure tranquility. Brigands in the Northeastern districts were giving considerable trouble. Several encounters had taken place between them and Government troops, in which the former were badly beaten. About one hundred and fifty of them were driven out of Fort Brasson, and had taken refuge in Dominican territory.

MEETING OF GAMBLERS.

The leading gamblers of the city held a private meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking measures to protect themselves against the encroachments of the Anti-Gambling Society. It was finally agreed, after some preliminary discussion, to tax each establishment one hundred dollars to raise a fund for the employment of lawyers, and for other purposes.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

The steamer Weser, for Europe, took $123,000 in gold.

NOT DEAD.

H. W. Clegg, reported dead in Galveston of fever, is alive in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Route Through the Mountains for the Northern Pacific Railroad---Political.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—A dispatch from Olympia, W. T., says a party making survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, have found a route over Cowlitz Pass to the forks of Cowlitz extremely favorable. The survey over the mountains will be finished in thirty days.

The political contest in California is very bitter and exciting as the election draws near. Efforts are making to concentrate the Unionists of San Francisco on the Legislative ticket. The independent party continue their opposition to Gorham, but support the general ticket, and urge the election of Congressmen, Legislators, and the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

THE TURF.

Gen. Butler Beaten by Brown George and Running Mate.

DETROIT, August 22.—The trotting race today between Brown George and Running Mate against Gen. Butler, was won by the team, taking the first, third and fourth heats. The third heat was made in 2:21½.

Association for the Advancement of Science.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 22.—The sixteenth annual session of the Association for the Advancement of Sciences commenced yesterday. Several interesting papers were read, including one by Colonel Whittlesey, of Cleveland, on the distribution of precious metals in the United States. Professor Newberry advocated the formation of a National Mining Bureau for the protection of the mining interests of the country.

The Border State Convention.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 22.—A call is published for a Convention in Wilmington on the 4th of September, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 12th, to demand Congress to guarantee the citizens of all States equal rights and a republican form of government.

The Army Worm in Alabama.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—Accounts from Southern and central Alabama state that the army worm has made its appearance on a number of cotton farms, but so far has done little or no damage. If the weather continues as dry and hot as it has been for four or six weeks not much damage is looked for from them.

Thrown from an Embankment.

SAVANNAH, August 22.—An express train from Macon, crowded with passengers, was thrown from an embankment between stations 12 and 13 this morning, and the express and smoking cars smashed up. The express messenger was the only person injured.

Serious Illness of Ex-President James Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—Ex-President Buchanan is lying seriously ill in this city, having been brought from Cape May on Thursday. Fears are entertained for his life.

Adjournment of Michigan Constitutional Convention.

DETROIT, August 22.—At Lansing this morning, the new constitution was signed by sixty-six members. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Registration.

CHARLESTON, August 22.—One hundred and twenty-five whites and one hundred and sixty-eight colored were registered to-day. The heavy rains continue.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Defensive Alliance Between France and Austria.

Austria the Head of South German Confederation.

Alliance Between Austria and France.

VIENNA, August 22.—The journal in this city generally acknowledged to be the organ of Prime Minister Von Beust asserts to-day that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

The Conference at Salzburg.

PARIS, August 22.—It is said that one of the results of the conference held at Salzburg between the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph, is to insist that the South German States shall unite in a confederation, of which Austria is to be the head. It is stated there is an agreement between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France on the Eastern question.

Increase of Specie.

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a specie increase of £46,000.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, August 22.—Consols 94⅛; U. S. bonds 73⅝; Erie 65; Illinois 77⅛; Great Western 21.

LONDON, August 22, 2 P. M.—Illinois 78; Erie 44; Bonds 73⅝; Consuls 94⅛. The weather is favorable for crops.

LONDON, Evening, August 22.—Consols 94 9-16; 5-20's 73⅝; Illinois Central 67⅛; Erie 44⅛; Atlantic and Great Western 21⅛.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, August 22.—United States bonds 77¼.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 22.—Petroleum 43f.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 22, Noon.—Cotton is quiet and steady. Corn 35s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, August 22, 2 P. M.—Lard, 52s; Cheese, 49s; Wool firm.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, August 22.—Cotton closed heavy with a decline of ⅛d on uplands; middling uplands 1s ⅛d; Orleans 11d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Flour 34s ₰ bbl. Corn 35s 9d ₰ quarter. Wheat 13s 9d for new Southern. Barley, Oats and Peas unchange. Provisions—Lard firm at 52s. Cheese heavy at 49s. Beef 13°s. Pork 75s 6d ₰ bbl. Bacon 43s 6d for Cumberland cut middles. Produce—Petroleum 8½d ₰ gallon for spirits, and 1s 4d for refined.

London Markets.

LONDON, August 22.—London markets unchanged.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL.

How he Received the News---His Work in Louisiana Completed---Texas Rebels Cowed---Rebellious Conduct of General Rousseau---Charges to be Preferred Against Generals Steedman and Rousseau.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Some friends of General Sheridan, who have arrived here this evening direct from New Orleans, state that the General received an unofficial dispatch late on Saturday evening from Washington, informing him that the order for his removal would be issued on Tuesday. He received the news very coolly, remarking to his friends present that he felt satisfied that he had simply done his duty as an officer of the United States Government, and was sorry that his superiors should find fault with him. His order apportioning the State of Louisiana into election districts, and appointing a day for an election for delegates to the contemplated State Convention, was only issued Saturday at noon, and when he had completed it and given it for publication, he remarked: "That by the first of the new year this State would undoubtedly be ready to present her new constitution to Congress for approval, and then his task, as far as Louisiana was concerned, would be completed." So particular was he about having the election districts correctly apportioned, so that each portion of the State should be fairly represented, that he had several members of his staff make a tour through the whole State, visiting every county, consulting with the citizens, and using every means to have the thing go on fairly. When the order had been issued, he said that he felt that he had finished his task with Louisiana, and would immediately turn his whole attention to Texas. He had contemplated an immediate tour of inspection into the latter State for the purpose of seeing for himself exactly how matters stood. His latest advices from the General commanding in that State were that a better feeling now existed than heretofore, and that the removal of Throckmorton and other rebel officials had cowed and subdued the rebel element.

The General kept the news of his removal quiet, and it was known to but few until published in the newspapers. It is thought he will make one more removal before he retires—that of Gen. Harry Hays, from the position of Sheriff. Hays was a rebel soldier, but has been conducting himself satisfactory until lately, and then, it is alleged, he joined with Rousseau and Steedman in denouncing Sheridan; and urging prominent citizens of the State to hold back and not support the Reconstruction act. The Unionists of New Orleans feel very bitter at Rousseau's conduct while he was in that city. They say he was hob-nobbed and feasted by the rebel element, who boasted that Rousseau brought news from Headquarters (meaning Washington) which assured them that the Congressional plan of reconstruction would be abandoned if they held out stubbornly, and that Sheridan would be removed and a man put in his place who would use Johnson's interpretation of the law. A number of prominent Union men of the city are preparing charges against Steedman and Rousseau for hindering reconstruction, which they intend presenting jointly to General Grant and Congress at its next session. It was asserted that if Rousseau had remained many days longer in New Orleans he would have been placed under arrest and tried under the provisions of the Reconstruction law, which makes it a felony to interfere with its prosecution.

The *Times* Washington special says: General Sheridan says the State of Louisiana is registered according to the act of Congress, the poll books nearly made out, and the Election Commissioners appointed. The number registered is a little over one hundred thousand. The State will undoubtedly come in as a Union State. In accomplishing this registration he met with no opposition from the masses; on the contrary, encouragement and assistance; but from the public press, office-holders, and office-seekers, (disfranchished) he met with bitterness and opposition. The greatest embarrassment he had met was from constant rumors of his removal, as it broke down the confidence of the people in his acts, but the work was carried out patiently without regard to political influences. He regrets to make the charge that General Rousseau lately visited his command and without authority interfered with his duties, suggesting his removal.

OHIO NEWS.

The Gallipolis *Journal* says: A portion of our county, on Thursday last, was visited by a heavy wind and hail storm, which did immense damage to the crops. The hail stones were very large, and might have been picked up hours after their fall. The storm came from the west, and was more or less destructive in the townships of Walnut, Perry, Green, Harrison and Clay.

The Ironton *Register* says: At noon on Friday last, while the workmen were at dinner, a fire broke out in the extensive Saw and Planing Mill of H. Newman & Co., consuming the entire mill and out-houses, consisting of office, blacksmith shop and lumber room, together with the ice houses of H. Lautenschlaeger and C. Feuchter. The fire was caused by sparks falling into the shavings collected in front of the boilers, to be used as fuel, and from there communicated to the main building. The loss, as far as could be ascertained, will reach $9,000.

Accounts from the interior received at Cincinnati, are very favorable for the crops. It is generally estimated that corn will be from one-third to one-half short, and rain coming now would be too late to be of much service. Grass is withered up, and potatoes are considered an entire failure.

The new buildings for the Rural Seminary at New Market, Harrison county, are rapidly approaching completion. Forty acres of highly favorable ground have been secured, and the first building, one hundred and five feet long by forty-two wide, containing a basement and three stories and a half, will be completed in time for the commencement of the session next spring. This building will be completed in good style, and will contain all the latest improvements in heating apparatus, &c.

A soldier in the regular army, while coming east on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, was taken suddenly ill Monday evening, shortly after the train left Dennison, and died before reaching Steubenville. His death was caused by cholera morbus.

At Dayton, Tuesday morning, while at the depot, Mr. D. B. Stevenson, paymaster of the C. H. & D., and D. & M. railways, accidently shot himself in the right hand, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous wound. It appears that Mr. S. had been inspecting his revolver, and was on the point of returning it to its place, when, by some strange chance, one of the cartridges was exploded. The ball entered the right hand, and passed up the arm, lodged in the muscles near the elbow.

In noticing the arrest there of Miss Ella Smith, the Dayton *Journal* says: "A number of letters in her possession show her to be the wife, mistress, or "pal," of Wm. Parker, who has been shaken up by our police several times. Her letters are all addressed to Mrs. Ettie Parker, and they are nearly all from Wm. Parker, who was at divers points in the Northwest when he wrote. Ettie, having a ticket for Pittsburgh, was sent thither by rail last evening."

Closing Proceedings of the Enon Valley Camp Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ENON VALLEY CAMP GROUND, August 22d, 1867.

The services of Tuesday afternoon were conducted, as anticipated in our last, by Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., of Liberty street, whose theme was found in Christ's words, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." The sermon was finely prepared and delivered in excellent style. At 6½ P. M., the horn was sounded, and a large number assembled for prayer meeting at the stand. The meeting was conducted by the presiding Elder in person—and his powerful appeal and the earnest prayers of the brotherhood, were accompanied with such power as reached the entire assemblage. Feeling rose high, and in the intense interest of the meeting the hour for evening preaching passed unnoticed and the prayer meeting was continued to a very late hour—the entire time being thus occupied except for a short period which was spent in the narration of Christian experience. The excitement was intense, and the cries of the penitent mingling with the shouts of the converted, the hymns of praise, the ardent prayers of the "men of God," were calculated to deeply move upon the hearts of those who looked on "from without," and to fill with gladness and triumph the lovers of the Church. A large number were at the altar, and many of them were converted and gave in their testimony to the reality of that religion which through faith they were now in the enjoyment.

On Wednesday the day began with an experience meeting—a general class—in which there was evinced a deep religious fervor, and powerful was the manifestation of God's spirit upon the hearts of the happy and triumphant children of God.

At 10½ A. M., the people were summoned for preaching, and Rev. N. P. Kerr, of Phillipsburgh, warned them of the evil of procrastinating preparation for the interests of eternity—presenting to them the case of Felix, who quelled the impulses of God's spirit, and resisted the power of urgent truth, under the pretext of awaiting "a more convenient season." The sermon was a timely presentation of important and impressive truth, and was followed by an exhortation with good effect, by Rev. J. J. McIllyar, of New Brighton.

In the afternoon the services devolved upon Rev. J. Moner, who endeavored to exhibit the moral state of one who would tremblingly cry, "What must I do to be Saved?" and to give such exposition of the Gospel-answer to the cry as might serve to encourage the "broken and contrite to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ."

In the evening, immediately succeeding the usual prayer meeting, Rev. Dr. Williams, the Presiding Elder, took the stand, and with the "deluge" for his theme, delivered a most masterly and powerfully impressive discourse to a large and deeply interested and attentive congregation. His vivid presentation of truth, his grand yet terrible exhibition of that awful catastrophe, his earnest and convincing appeals to the immense auditory, had their desired effect in moving upon the consciences of the great mass. This was followed by an exhortation and earnest appeal by Senator Graham, and some thirty persons presented themselves for the prayers and advice of the Church.

During the progress of the night and morning all these were converted, with but one exception. The meeting was characterized by unusual power and liberty, and the result was one for which great thanks are due to Him who is high over all.

The services closed about half-past two, of this (Thursday) morning. And soon the hatchet and hammer began to do their work, and the tents fell, never again, as it is thought, to be erected on this same ground. At a meeting held to consider the propriety of camping at this place next year, it was determined by the majority to "pitch their tents" in 1868 at Palestine, four miles west of Enon, where, at this time a new Methodist Episcopal Church, costing some $4,000, is being erected.

Thus closed this camp meeting, in all respects a most excellent one. The preaching was pronounced by competent judges to be uniformly good, in some cases very superior. The attendance was the largest ever seen in this region, and the order of the entire meeting such as deserve all praise and redounds greatly to the credit of this community. On the Sabbath it was estimated that some 5,000 people were on the ground during the day and night, and larger congregations of more attentive listeners have perhaps never been addressed on such occasions.

The good that was accomplished is but faintly indicated by the sixty or seventy conversions and the addition to the church of perhaps half that number—but will be seen in the great impetus given to religious interests throughout the entire district and surrounding country. The Ministry was eminently laborious and of good spirit. The services of Dr. Williams in the entire management of the meeting cannot be too highly appreciated, and among those who were co-laborers we may, without invidiousness, mention the ever active and inexhaustible Rev. J. J. McIllyar, and the zealous and worthy pastor of Manchester, Rev. James Hollingshead, while the hospitality of the laity and their hearty co-labors in the good cause were worthy of men who conquer under the banners of "Christianity in earnest."

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Closing Exercises of McKeesport Camp Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MCKEESPORT CAMP MEETING, Thursday, August 22.

On Tuesday evening as the congregation assembled, it was evident that the hearts of very many were happy under the influences of the afternoon services, and while Rev. J. J. Jackson proclaimed with great force the message of the Most High, earnest prayer went up to Heaven in behalf of the impenitent throng—many of whom came to the altar of prayer where a goodly number were made happy in a Savior's love. The friends of Jesus, at this stage of the meeting, were greatly comforted in realizing, that, after the protracted and severe conflict with the powers of darkness, victory had turned on the Lord's side.

The Wednesday morning experience meeting was a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. All felt how great the privilege, how blessed the joy of fellowship in Jesus here below. At the close of this profitable service a number of the new converts presented themselves as candidates for church membership.

Rev. A. R. Chapman, of Rostraver, at 10½ o'clock discoursed briefly, but not without interest, from the words, "He saved others," &c.; and at 2½ o'clock the congregation listened attentively to a sermon concerning the purchase of Christ's blood, from Rev. J. H. Conkle. A copious shower of rain at this time necessitated a transfer of the prayer meeting to the tents.

The rain continued all afternoon, and it was feared the programme for the evening services would have to be changed—indeed, many thought it impossible to bring the people together; but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hour for opening the meeting found the seats in front of the stand and all around the altar occupied by hundreds of men and women, anxious to hear the proclamation of Divine truth. Rev. R. S. Miller occupied the pulpit, and delivered a sermon from "Strive to enter in at the straight gate." It was a discourse precisely adapted to the occasion, and was listened to with a keen relish, with intense interest, and was followed with a gracious result. Though the ground was wet, and the surroundings augured anything but success; though to all human appearances the circumstances were most unfavorable, yet scores of trembling penitents rushed to the altar of prayer. It was estimated that from 35 to 40 went forward, and most of whom during the continuance of the meeting found peace in believing.

The announcement made in the morning that the closing services of the meeting would be held at the hour of midnight, necessarily invested the whole evening's operations with more than ordinary interest. Meetings of this kind culminate in their interest and enjoyment at the winding up. Those who have never been favored by witnessing the concluding services of a camp-meeting can form no conception of the zest with which Christian men and women, whose "hearts are strongly warmed by the love of God," engage in them. At the hour of midnight the vast multitude well nigh filled the space within the circle of tents, and after appropriate remarks from those having the meeting in charge, a procession was formed, and hundreds of believers marched round the ground that was hallowed by rich outpourings of the Divine spirit. During the procession soul-stirring hymns of praise were sung, with which were mingled loud hallelujahs. And as hand clasped hand, and kind and loving adieus were exchanged, and sentiments of Christian regards expressed, the pent up feelings of every heart burst forth, until, as in the days of Ezra, "the shouting was that of a great multitude, and the noise was heard afar off; and the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people." It was a scene of true moral grandeur, such as is rarely witnessed on earth; and around which will cluster happy recollections so long as life shall continue. Old men and women, the fathers and mothers in Israel—the relations of the cross, and the middle aged and young—many whose conversion dates far back in the history of the past, and many whose time of return to God reaches only a few hours back, mingled in sweet and happy words.

At the close of this thrillingly interesting hour quite a large number united with the church. Of course it is a difficult thing to state the precise number of conversions and accessions; but it may be safely said that the number will reach forty-five or fifty.

So satisfactory were the results of the meeting that the tents holders resolved to purchase the ground for future use, and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Stevenson and James O'Neal, of McKeesport, Fulton of Dravo and Green Oak, Hickman of Irwin Station, and John O'Neal, of Pine Run, for said purpose.

Several general facts are worthy of note. Better order could not be expected than we had from first to last, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. The people—the Lord's people—were instant, in season and out of season, in their labors. The singing, for the most part, was very fine. And the ministers, in immediate charge of the meeting, were greatly assisted by the efficient services of Revs. R. L. Miller, J. J. Hays, H. Miller, J. F. Dravo, W. Smith, Geo. Orbin, Charles McCaslin, W. Long, N. G. Miller, J. H. Conkle, J. J. Jones, A. R. Chapman, S. Wakefield, J. C. High, W. Stewart, R. T. Miller, J. S. Sitley, J. J. Jackson, C. W. Smith, J. Hall, and J. W. Wakefield.

Too much credit cannot be given to the committee of arrangements for the admirable manner in which they performed their duties—that is, *to the members of said committee who did all the work.*

ALPHA.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Threatened Removal of Gen. Sickles.

Alleged Disobedience of Orders.

The Latest Charge Against Gen. Howard

Grant Reducing the War Department to a Peace Footing.

SECRETARY SEWARD REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

The Call Upon Him Emanates from the White House.

The President's Plan of Reorganizing His Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1867.

Gen Sickles Disobedient

The fact that Gen. Sickles has telegraphed to Gen. Grant, asking that the dispatch of the latter, suspending a portion of General Order No. 10, may not be enforced until Sickles can have an opportunity to explain why he has prohibited the execution of a process issuing out of the United States Court in North Carolina, is looked upon by the President as a disobedience of orders, and he has seriously under consideration the propriety of at once suspending him, and appointing General Hancock to the command of the South Carolina district. The question will be discussed, probably, at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, when General Grant's views may effect a change in the President's purpose. General Sickles telegraphs that his order No. 10, or his dispatches to General Grant have not been understood. One dispatch which he sent was so mutilated by the telegraph as to be unintelligible.

The Removal of General Howard.

Since yesterday a strong pressure has been made to induce the President to relieve General Howard at once. Among latest charges which those who are moving to get him out have made, is a misapplication of funds. He was taking steps to-day to vindicate himself.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to headquarters that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in New Orleans. Several of his officers are ill from it, and he desires authority to employ additional nurses. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, died to-day.

Activity of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant is daily justifying the public expectation of the fidelity with which he performs his public duties. He has found several public stables keeping civilians' horses. He found various volunteer officers without proper functions and mustered them out of the service. He found a needless multiplication of officers and office holders, and he is rapidly reducing them to a peace footing.

Secretary Seward to be Called on to Resign.

The *Intelligencer* will contain an editorial to-morrow, which has been prompted from the white house, calling upon Secretary Seward to resign. This is the plan of attack which has been resorted to by the administration to secure an entire reorganization of the Cabinet. In view of the fact that this journal has been recognized as the organ of the Secretary of State, its foreshadowing of the views of the President in requesting Mr. Seward to vacate the State Department is unusually significant. There is no doubt but that the article which will appear to-morrow is dictated by executive request, and judging from Mr. Seward's recently expressed views, there is no doubt but what he will promptly resign on the first authoritative intimation that his services are no longer needed.

Recovered.

Secretary Browning has so far recovered as to be able to attend Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1867.

OBSTRUCTION OF CIVIL PROCESS.

It is already known instructions were some days ago sent to General Sickles in effect that the process of Federal Courts must not be interfered with by military authority. Recent dispatches from the South state that notwithstanding these instructions, order No. 10 is still in force. These facts unexplained convey the impression that the General is guilty of contumacy or disregard of orders from the War Department, but it is positively known here that the instructions at his request are temporarily suspended, in order that his views upon the subject may be made known to the authorities at Washington before further action.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegram was received this morning from Omaha:

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs: I sent ten Indian runners yesterday from the North Platte with peace offering to the hostile Indian camps south of the Platte. On the same day "Spotted Tail," with nine hundred and fifty friendly Sioux, by consent of Commission, started on a buffalo hunt. They went off well pleased, promising to meet the Commission at North Platte.

[Signed] H. B. DENHAM.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 319 patents for the week ending September 24, the largest number ever issued in one week.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

The frigate Colorado, Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Halifax last evening, *en route* for New York.

BLACK LAWS WIPED OUT.

The city councils of Washington have passed a bill to repeal the several acts concerning free negroes and mulattoes, which, however, have been a dead letter since the emancipation of the slaves in the District.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

A committee from the radical German American citizens of the United States to-day presented Senor Romero, for President Juarez, an address expressive of approbation of his course during the recent struggle in Mexico and congratulating him upon his success.

RETURNED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has returned from the North.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sailing of Admiral Tegethoff---Officers Not Removed---Contracts Annulled---Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The Austrian war steamer Elizabeth has sailed for Vera Cruz with Admiral Tegethoff.

General Sheridan has not complied with the request of the City Council to remove certain persons said to be ineligible under the reconstruction act.

Special order No. 122 annuls certain contracts awarded by the late city council, and declares the same to be null and void.

The number of deaths in this city from yellow fever, from the 19th to this morning, was thirty-seven. Yellow fever of very virulent type, prevails at Corpus Christi.

CINCINNATI.

Democratic Congressional Convention---Platform Adopted---The Meeting Breaks Up in a Row.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second Ohio District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Hays, met at Cumminsville to-day. The resolutions of the Ohio State Convention and the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 were adopted as the platform. The delegates being about equally divided between Gen. Ammon, late an officer in the army, and Mr. Ferguson, an anti-war civilian, got into a squabble, and the Convention broke up in a row without nominating.

Murderer Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—John McCarty, who murdered Ruth Langford in Baltimore on the 4th of July, was arrested here night before last, and will be held until an officer arrives to take him in custody.

Death of Hon. Erastus D. Beach.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 22.—Hon. Erastus D. Beach, a prominent citizen, and for several years Democratic candidate for Governor, died to-day.

RICHMOND.

Speech of Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise---Subscription to Railroad Stock---Arrest.

RICHMOND, August 22.—Ex-Governor Wise spoke at Washington Academy to-day. He declared the test oath and the oath of registration unconstitutional, and appealed to the white masses of the North against the effort to subject the white freemen of the South to the domination of the black freemen. Immigration must not be kept out of the South by black rule. To avoid the national dishonor of repudiation, the interest on bonds must be reduced to four and a half per cent. He urged his audience to renew their allegiance to their country, to preserve the purity of their race and blood, and labor incessantly to live in peace and plenty.

Kanawha county has subscribed $250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

W. A. Hoppie, a well known tobacco manufacturer, has been arrested, charged with counterfeiting Revenue Inspector's brands.

Cotton Crop Damaged.

SAVANNAH, August 22.—The cotton crop is materially damaged by the rains in the lower part of the State. Reports of the worm, however, are exaggerated.

STATE ITEMS.

The Masonic fraternity of Reading propose to erect a substantial building, a goodly part of which will be devoted to a public hall, which that city needs very badly.

Lewis H. Frank, editor of the *Miltonian*, and late State Superintendent of Public Printing, died on the 13th inst., at Lewistown. His youngest child died on the 14th inst., twenty-four hours after its father. Mr. Frank had served with distinction in the Union army, and during his connection therewith contracted the disease which terminated in his death.

A young girl about seven years of age was found in the huckleberry woods, near Lackawaxen, on Sunday last, dead. She had gone out on Saturday before to get berries, and not returning at night, search was instituted. When found the body was terribly bloated, and had marks of seventeen stings of rattlesnakes.

A fellow by the name of Gegan has been arrested in Bellefonte and bound over to answer at court for stealing tombstones from the cemetery. He is said to be one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that borough.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society have fixed upon Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 2d, 3d and 4th, for the holding of the fair in that county.

The Beaver *Argus* says: Mr. Noble Graham, of Ohio township, Beaver county, writes us that he has a grape vine which this year bears 1,747 bunches of grapes. This is the best yield of grapes we have any knowledge of, and not only beats Capt. Dawson and Judge Cairns, but the Indiana county man besides, whose yield was 1,710 bunches. On the grape question, then, Mr. Graham is clearly entitled to the "belt."

In 1810 the population of Erie did not exceed 650; in 1860 it had increased to 11,160, and is now estimated at 20,000. During the interval of fifteen years one-half as many people have been added to its population as were added during forty-five years of its previous history.

The premiums at the horse fair, Titusville, on August 27th and 28th, will be distributed as follows: First class, running race, first horse, $100; second horse, $25—three to enter, two to start. Second class, trotting, first horse, $150; second, $50—three to enter, two to start. Third class, running, free to all except winner of first class, first horse $125; second, $50—three to enter, two to start. Grand sweepstakes, free to all horses in harness, mile heats, best three in five, first horse $500; second, $200—three to enter and three to start. Entrance fee ten per cent.

The Titusville *Herald* of Tuesday says: The *Era* office at Petroleum Center, now owned by Griffey & McCormick, has met with a sad mishap. We have had forms knocked into "pi," but our confreres have had all in their office, except their paper forms, pied. The rain storm of Sunday completely filled the basement of Bissell & Co.'s bank building, where the *Era* office is located, upsetting all the tables, stands of type, and sending it to the bottom in one undistinguishable mass, pica and nonpareil, canon and minion, long primer and brevier, cuts, borders and rules, print paper and envelopes, cards and billheads; in fact all in one chowder. Mr. Griffey is rusticating at Girard. Mr. McCormick sent in two adventurous boys yesterday, who returned and reported the water "three feet deep and the top of the hand press in sight."

CITY MATTERS.

BODY RECOVERED.—Coroner Clawson was notified last evening that the body of the man, discovered in the Ohio river, at Dixmont, a few days since, had been recovered—the head having been entangled in the root of a tree.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The twelfth Annual Catalogue of this justly celebrated Institution suggests to us some reflections concerning its origin and unparalleled growth, that may not be uninteresting to our readers. The *National Agriculturist* recently introduced some remarks about the College with the following brief account of its origin:

"Some thirteen years ago Bishop Simpson, profoundly impressed with the necessity for increased facilities for the higher education of the young ladies of this region, suggested to some of the leading men of the city of Pittsburgh the idea of the erection of an institution with full collegiate powers and privileges; one which should be in fact, as well as in name, a College, affording to young women opportunities and privileges equal to those afforded by similar institutions for young men. The result was the purchase of a suitable lot on Hancock street, and the erection and completion, two years later, of the main one of the buildings of the present Pittsburgh Female College."

Now turning to the catalogue for 1866-67, we find it difficult to realize the wonderful success achieved by the founders and laborers in this splendid enterprise. If our space would allow, we should like to extract largely from this catalogue, which exhibits such stupendous results, but we must be content with a few striking facts. The main college building, an ornamental structure with a frontage of 110 feet, was long since taxed to its capacity by the increasing demands for room, and the managemens was constrained to purchase *three adjoining buildings*, (elegant dwellings) which are now part and parcel of the Institution. It is now a complete edefice, combining the most perfect appointments of a college building. The rooms are spacious and adapted to every requirement of a female institution of learning. That the enlargement of the building was a necessity may be seen from the list of pupils during the last term, a summary of which shows in all departments the large number of 413. Of course, a considerable portion of these must have been residents of this city or suburbs not requiring to board at the college.

The faculty is composed of twenty-six persons, mostly ladies, all distinguished for the very highest qualifications in their several departments. The course of study is divided as follows: Primary Department—First and second classes: Preparatory Department—Junior class, in three divisions, (one division each for the three terms composing the year of study,) middle class and senior class similarly divided into terms; Collegiate Department—Junior, middle and senior classes, all sub-divided as in the case of the Preparatory Department. Besides these, which form the regular course for pupils, there are optional branches, consisting of a classical course, ancient and modern languages, and the ornamental branches of music, drawing, painting, wax work, &c. These general heads indicate as extensive and thorough an education as that furnished at any institution in the country, and the annual examinations have from time to time completely satisfied the public on this point, in many rare examples of most elaborate training and finish, who as experimental and living witnesses, attest the skill and assiduity of the faculty.

It seems unnecessary to say more in order to establish the claim of our Female College to rank among the foremost in the land. A word or two, however, as to its financial condition. Under the masterly care of its most energetic President, Dr. Pershing, the college has arisen financially like a Phœnix from the ashes. For there was a time when the trustees were sorely puzzled as to what was to be done. The foundations were broadly laid and the future promised almost a splendid ruin. At this time Dr. Pershing was installed, and the Board pinned their faith to him, under God, to rescue them from failure in so splendid an enterprise. Nobly has he done it. While attending to the arduous labors of his professional position, he became at once the pack horse of the treasury. In the exercise of these functions, the Dr. has performed herculean feats. Whatever was honorable was lawful to him in the interest of the object at heart. And we say with no little feeling that the trustees of the college, the people of Pittsburgh and the public generally owe a large debt of gratitude to Dr. Pershing, the untiring President of the institution.

One work remains to be done, and the Doctor will not, we are sure, leave it until it is wholly accomplished. It has been proposed to raise a permanent endowment fund for the College. Already over $56,000 have been raised, conditioned upon the extinguishment of the small remainder of debt upon the Institution. This debt is now reduced to about $10,000, and when this small sum is raised, the conditions will be fulfilled, securing the large sum of $56,000 toward the endowment. Now this is a trifle, and the friends of education, as well as all who feel a pride in our noble female college, should wipe it out at once. Of one thing we are certain, Dr. Pershing is not a man to yield when near the goal, and those whom he attacks may as well profit by the lesson which Captain Scott so effectually taught to the coons, and like them "come down" at once.

Allegheny Councils.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, Danver, Drum, English, Hall, Hillerich, Irwin, Motherel, Myler, McCormick, Pace, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition from residents of Ridge street, asking for the paving of said street, between Irwin and Grant avenues, with a resolution authorizing the same to be done.

Mr. English said that a number of the residents of Ridge street did not desire to have the street paved. Petition received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Drum, a petition from residents of Third alley, asking for an extension of water pipe on said alley. Read and referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Hall, of the Finance Committee, submitted a report of the City Controller, covering sundry bills against appropriation No. 3—(Engines—), amounting in all to $700.

A resolution authorizing the payment of the several bils, was adopted.

Mr. Hall, of the same committee, offered a resolution authorizing the City Controller to add $5,000 to Appropriation No. 3, and to add such an amount to No. 11—(water)—as may be necessary for the purpose of laying water pipe in the Manchester District. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown, a remonstrance from property holders on Franklin street, Sixth ward, against the payment of the assessment for grading on said street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the Street Committee, with a resolution authorizing the City Controller to receive proposals for having cast iron gutters placed on Ohio street, at the intersection of Beaver street, and for flag stone crossings on Beaver street, at the intersection of Montgomery avenue. Read and adopted.

Also, a resolution to grade and pave Converge alley, and an ordinance to widen the side walk on Ridge street. Read and adopted.

Also, a profile of grade on North Canal and Lacock streets, which was adopted.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Committee on Ordinance, presented an ordinance fixing the place of holding elections in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, as follows: Fifth Ward, at the Public School house, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets; Sixth Ward, at the Public School house, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets. Adopted.

Mr. M'Cormick presented the following:

WHEREAS, By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a large portion of the townships of McClure and Reserve was annexed to the city of Allegheny, without the knowledge or consent of the majority of the residents thereof; and, whereas, the line designated by said act embraces a portion of country so situated geographically as to be forever debarred from sharing the advantages of the city; and, whereas, we are opposed to either annexing or being annexed without the consent of a majority of the persons concerned; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City memorialize the Legislature at its next session so to modify said act or supplement as to submit the question of annexation to the vote of the residents of said district.

The paper was read and, at the request of Mr. McCormick, was laid over.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution authorizing the placing of culverts on Western avenue, at the intersection of Irwin avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Brahm, Cutler, Dill, Faulhauber, Hanna, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Means, McDonald, McNeil, Reed, Reiter, Smith, Slagle, Voegtly, Windsor, Zoller, and President.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Mr. Dill submitted the proceedings of a meeting held in the Sixth ward, with a resolution requesting Mr. Windsor to resign his seat in Councils. Ruled out of order by the President.

Mr. Harper presented a petition from citizens of the Sixth ward, requesting Mr. Dill to resign. Ruled out of order.

Dr. Dill, a communication requesting Mr. Harper to resign. Ruled out of order.

These proceedings resulted from the agitation on the subject of the proposed change of grades in the Manchester district.

Mr. Megraw presented a report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, with a resolution authorizing the Controller to advertise for proposals for placing not less than four inches of gravel on that portion of the Allegheny wharf already graded. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Falhauber presented the report of the Committee on Surveys. The Committee recommended the establishment of the grades of streets as set forth on the profiles prepared by the Recording Regulator. The report was accepted, but no further action taken.

Mr. Slagle offered a resolution authorizing the publication of the report of the Recording Regulator on the subject of grades. Adopted.

The action of Select Councils, referring to a committee of seven the proposed change in the management of the Fire Department, with instructions to report to Councils on the subject, was brought up for consideration.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by striking out the words "special committee," and inserting "Committee on Engines and Hose." The question, as amended, was adopted—yeas, twelve; nays, seven, Messrs. Dill, Hanna, Falhauber, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, McDonald and President Riddle, voting in the negative.

Mr. Falhauber offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have Ohio street, at the terminus of the Troy Hill Passenger Railway repaired, immediately at the cost of the company.

The resolution was amended so as to include the sidewalks, after which it was adopted.

Mr. Reed presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines, embracing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines be authorized to employ G. F. Conley and others of the Third ward, (not exceeding nine persons, including driver), to serve as firemen, who shall be subject to all the rules and regulations governing the Fire Department, and who shall be allowed the same privileges and emoluments as are now granted to the Friendship Fire Company of the Second ward.

Resolved, That the Columbia Fire Company of the Fourth ward, be taken into the Fire Department on the following conditions: That they be subject to all the rules and regulations governing the department; that they be privileged to withdraw from the service of the city on three months notice, the city to give them similar notice in case it wishes to dismiss them, and that they be paid the same amount per year as is now paid the Friendship Hose Company, viz: the sum of $1,240.

The report was accepted, and resolutions laid over for the present.

Council then adjourned.

The Trial of Johnson the Counterfeiter.

The case of Wm. Johnson, of Altoona, which was concluded yesterday, has been one of the most interesting trials ever had in the United States District Court. A gentleman nearly sixty years of age, and who, according to the testimony of many respectable citizens from his vicinity, had always sustained a fair reputation, was convicted of the crime of counterfeiting, and the jury only required one hour to consider the testimony and agree upon a verdict.

The only witness upon whom the Government really depended was Captain S. D. Franklin, of Philadelphia, a Government detective; his testimony was given in a clear and decided manner and his story had every appearance of truthfulness. He had visited Altoona on the 11th of April last and purchased one hundred dollars in counterfeit money from the defendant, and this money was then in court. The only hope for the accused party was to break down Franklin's testimony; the witness was subjected to a most searching cross-examination of nearly three hours, but did not contradict himself in any important particular. Witnesses were then introduced by the defense to show that the whole story was a falsehood and the matter had been "put up" on Johnson. Among these witnesses, and perhaps the most important, were the three former assistant detectives. They testified that Franklin had given them counterfeit money, and asked them why they did not pass it, and had also told them he intended to make money out of the Johnson case; they all swore that they would not believe him under oath, and other witnesses were introduced to sustain them in their statements in reference to his credibility. The testimony of all these witnesses for the defense was broken down, and their assaults on Mr. Franklin's character proved to be false by testimony that could not be disputed. There were arrayed against the single witness of the Government four or five witnesses, and Mr. Franklin, by the clear and straight-forward statement, and the manner in which he proved his character to be unexceptionable, successfully repelled all the assaults of the defense. The plans for clearing the defendant were well laid, but the manager, the man of brains, whoever he was, forgot that papers and witnesses could be brought through the assistance of the railway and telegraph, from Washington and Philadelphia, whenever occasion required.

Fatal Accident on the West Pennsylvania Railroad.

Andrew Drefeller, an old and well-known resident of Duquesne Borough, was run over by a train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning, and injured so severely that he died a short time afterwards. The deceased, who had been confined to his residence for some three weeks past, left his home at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of attending to some business in Shaler township. While walking along the railroad, between Herr's and Bennett's stations, he was overtaken by the eastern bound mail train, and being unable, from the weakness occasioned by his recent illness, combined with the feebleness of age, to leave the track, he was knocked down and run over. The train was immediately stopped, and the injured man lifted on board and conveyed to Sharpsburg, where he was attended by Dr. Courtney. The Doctor discovering that his injuries would necessarily prove fatal, had him replaced on the eight o'clock train west, but he died before reaching home. The deceased was sixty years of age, a Veterinary Surgeon by profession, and leaves a wife and family.

Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest, and the jury, after viewing the body, adjourned to meet at the Allegheny Mayor's office in the evening. At seven o'clock the inquest reassembled, when the employees of the road, who witnessed the accident, were examined. Several important witnesses being absent, the investigation was postponed until Monday evening, the 9th prox.

THE CHAMPION SCULLING MATCH.

Hamill in Active Training---His New Shell---Putting Up the Stakes.

Jimmy Hamill is hard at work daily, preparing himself for the contest with Walter Brown, at Newburg, New York, on the 6th of September. He rows eleven or twelve miles daily in his shell, and walks about the same distance, taking his usual exercise with the pulleys and dumb-bells at his boat house. He now weighs one hundred and sixty-two pounds, which leaves about eight pounds more to be taken off him before the day of the race. He will leave for New York on the 30th inst., where he will receive the finishing touches of his training. Jimmy's new boat, now being built by James McKay, of New York, will be seventeen and a half inches wide, twenty-seven feet long, and will weigh thirty-five pounds. With a fair day, fair water and fair play, Hamill is confident of a victory.

This week's *Clipper*, in detailing the circumstances of the making of the match, after Hamill's departure from New York for home, says: "Twelve o'clock was the time for putting up the money, and naming the place of rowing. It was all of one o'clock before everything was arranged and the match made. Councilman Stephen Roberts being mutually elected as stakeholder, Leary placed Hamill's $200 in his hands, and a check for a similar amount was put up by Brown's backer, who named Newburg (Brown's birth place) as the place to row. A slight alteration was made about the time for putting up the remaining deposits, between 1 and 2 P. M., instead of 2 and 3 P. M., and thus came about the second match between Hamill and Brown. These are the facts.

"P. S.—Since the above was written Hamill's second deposit of $800, due August 20, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., has been received at this office, that amount reaching us on Monday afternoon, the 19th. As we go to press we are unable to announce the settlement of the second deposit other than that Hamill's portion of the stake is here."

ESCAPED CONVICT RECAPTURED.—A man named Hogan, who was imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Moundsville, West Virginia, on a charge of stealing a satchel containing twenty-eight hundred dollars, escaped a few days ago. It was supposed from some facts known to the Warden that he had gone to Kittanning, a telegram was immediately sent to that point, and a day or two afterward the man was arrested. Mr. McFadden, Superintendent of the Moundsville prison visited Kittanning yesterday and brought Hogan to this city. The prisoner was consigned to the care of Warden White last night, and to-day will be taken back to Moundsville.

ROBBERY AT ROCHESTER.—Our Rochester correspondent "Occasional" sends us the following: Some burglar or burglars broke into the gunsmith shop of Wm. Craig, at Rochester, on Wednesday night, and stole two double barrel shot guns and three revolvers, the whole valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. The shot guns had "Wm. Craig, Rochester, Pa.," branded on them, one on top of the breach between the hammers, the other on the lock. These are the only double barrel shot guns with Mr. Craig's brand on them that he has made. One of the revolvers was branded "Allen."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN PARIS.—"*News of the Week for Americans*," is the title of an English newspaper printed in Paris, and as a supplement to the "*Gazette des Etrangers*." In its latest number we find the American awards at the Exposition, and we make the following extracts:

"Grand prize: class in Lawrence; Prof. Hughes; Cyrus W. Field.

"Gold Medals: Steinway & Sons, New York, *first Medal*; Chickering & Sons, Boston, *second Medal*."

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Elegant Rooms and good Boarding, for married or single persons, can be secured at 89 Penn street.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—With a religious and respectable single lady; one from the country preferred. Direct to JAMES ARMED, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—BOARDING—By a young man in a small family, or where there a few boarders; Allegheny preferred. Address Lock Box 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—COOK—Immediately at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty, an experienced Bread and Pastry Cook. Good wages given with permanent situation if suited.

WANTED—PARTNER—In an established Drug Store in this city, doing a good business. A knowledge of the business not necessary. Address, giving name and reference, "K," Commercial office.

WANTED—PENMAN—A young man (single), who is a good and ready Penman, quick and accurate in figues; one who has some experience in making invoices preferred. Address, with references, for one week, No. 31 Smithfield street Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—An interest in a Coal Works for city or country property; or will sell for cash at a low figure. To a person desirous of entering into an established business where he will receive a good salary for his services, no better chance can be found. Address Box 217, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—NURSE—An experienced Child's Nurse, in a small family. Apply at No. 296 Lacock street, Allegheny.

WANTED—MORTGAGES AND NOTES—A few good mortgages as well as some good business paper, may be negotiated through GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate, Stock and Insurance Broker, 76 Fifth street, Commercial Building.

WANTED—PURCHASER—$1,500 cash will buy the Patent Right for the United States of an article recently patented, with which a large amount of money can be made, either by manufacturing or selling the same, or by selling State and County Rights. Address Box V, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A Partner with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, to engage in the manufacture of an article which was patented very recently, and which will undoubtedly pay a large percentage on the capital invested. Samples can be seen by calling on WM. F. DUNN, at No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man of sober habits, is desirous of procuring a situation about a Rolling Mill as Assistant Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager, with the view of learning its management. Good city references given. Please address T, Commercial office.

WANTED—MANAGER—A Manager, who is thoroughly practical in the mixture of Metals and management of a Rolling Mill, and one who is willing to invest $5,000 to $10,000, and whose application, if acceptable, will find this a rare chance for the investment of a small capital, with unusual attractions and inducements in becoming part owner of a new Iron Rolling Mill. Refer or apply to ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio, August 15, 1867.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 on bond and mortgage on good city property, on which a liberal interest will be allowed. Address J. C., Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell a new style of Show Cards, adapted to various branches of trade, which sell readily to merchants and manufacturers in city or country. They are superior in style and durability to any other show card; they take up but little room, and furnish a large profit on account of rapid sales. An agent wanted for Pennsylvania. Send for circular and 50 cents for samples, to J. A. PITTMAN, Publisher, Cincinnati, Ohio

WANTED—AGENTS—For the Origin and History of the Books of the Bible. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., for more than thirty years Professor in Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This, his life work, contains facts respecting the Bible with which every Christian believer ought to be familiar, but which have heretofore been locked up in costly books beyond the reach of the great mass of readers. It shows what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. For a full description of the work and terms, address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 501 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—5,000 Male and Female Agents, to sell the most valuable article of the age. Agents can easily clear $40 per day. Samples and circulars sent free. Can be done at home or traveling. For further particulars address GEORGE KUHN & CO., 480 Broadway, New York. N. B.—This is no humbug or gift enterprise.

WANTED—AGENTS—"Beyond the Mississippi;" A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month. Life and Adventures on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. Agents Wanted—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penna.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues) .... $2 00.
In Clubs of Twenty .... 1 50.
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two Rooms, pleasantly situated at 74 Grant street, one flight. Inquire at Publisher's Office.

FOR RENT—LIME KILNS AND CARS—on Pan Handle Railroad, and Lime Yard in city. Inquire of DAVID STEEN, Coal Merchant, city, or MELLON BROS., East Liberty.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One pleasant front Room, on second floor for rent to gentleman and wife, with board, at 150 Third street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story Brick House, No. 15 Ross street; house contains gas, water, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., corner Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment. Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A commodious Brick Dwelling, and well finished Store House adjoining, situate on Pittsburgh and Chicago Road, in Salem, Ohio—a substantial two story Brick Dwelling, with Hall and 10 Rooms. Property in good repair. Excellent well of never-failing water and hydrant of soft spring water. Gas fixtures in store and dwelling. Also, on the lot, Stable, Carriage House and Warehouse; Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum trees and fine bearing Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, Delaware, Clinton and Black Hamburg. Store-room 22x75 feet. Price $6000. Terms easy. The property could not be reproduced for twice that sum at present prices. Apply to M. R. ROBINSON, Agent Security Life, 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or JACOB HEATON, Salem, O.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING—A modern two story Brick Dwelling, pleasantly located on Beaver street, between Ohio street and North Common, Allegheny. Stable on rear of lot. House contains Six Rooms, Bath Room and Finished Attic—all in the most complete order. Hot and cold water in bath room and kitchen; gas throughout. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply at 117 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—LOT—A Lot of Ground, 48 by 120 feet, on the corner of Taylor and Smallmall streets, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. Inquire of FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street.

FOR SALE—ROCK SAND—Perfectly clean Rock Sand for making Glass; delivered on cars at the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Station in this city, at $4 50 per net ton. Sample may be seen at my office, or will be sent to any party applying. GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN, Broker, 76 Fifth street (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—GROUND—A Lot of Ground in the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100x120 feet, bounded by two streets and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Some buildings in use for manufacturing purposes are on the property. Apply to GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Broker, 76 Fifth street, Commercial Building.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ALLEGHENY.—A lot of ground fronting 118 feet on South avenue, extending back from the river 165 feet to a 20 foot public way, which divides it from the lots fronting on Rebecca street, thus having access both front and rear. The river frontage is the finest in the two cities. The situation and surface appearance of this ground is most striking, and affords the choicest opportunity now available for an elegant residence in the coolest and quietest part of Allegheny, while, at the same time, but a few steps from the city railroad, which connects it with the business portion of Allegheny or Pittsburgh. On this property stand the finest shade trees in this vicinity. One of these is probably unequalled in the State, or indeed in many States, being an elm of several centuries growth, measuring nine feet diameter through its trunk at head height from the ground, and extending its shade over an area of nearly 8,000 square feet. An old style mansion house stands upon the property, as well as out-houses. The owner, regarding it as little short of sacrilege to divide this splendid property, desires to dispose of it as a whole to one purchaser, and the sum asked for it is unquestionably low. For price and terms apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Broker, 76 Fifth street (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Doing a tip-top business. Price $4,500. Address M. M., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—COAL WORKS—An interest in a fine Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, now in active operation; $5,000 down, and the balance in one and two years. To an energetic man no better opportunity can be found to get into an established business. Address Box 217, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE—A Store with Stock, Lease and Fixtures in the central part of the city, doing a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Sale," this office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—At a Bargain—Two-thirds or the whole of the valuable Property of the Corry Machine Company, conveniently located on Main street, within a few rods of four different Railroads. The property includes a Machine Shop, well stocked with excellent Machinery and Iron and Brass Foundry, &c. For further particulars address Corry Machine Company, Corry, Pa.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Two Hundred Acres lying on both sides of the Allegheny Valley Railway, eighteen miles from the city, being underlaid with coal seven feet thick, having beautiful high bottom and gently rising upland, with good springs, furnishing water in every house that may be built, and a river front of half a mile; there are few places of so much natural beauty for private residences, or so many natural advantages for manufactories. It is offered entire or in quantities to suit purchasers, and with or without the coal. The owner will be at Parnassus Station all this week, (until Aug. 17th,) and the last three days of the next two weeks. Parties seeking investments would do well to look at the property while the owner can be seen, ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Moamouth, Ills. Present address, Parnassus, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM—An excellent Farm of 221 acres, situated about one mile from a proposed Station on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, which is now about to be completed, and 12 miles from the city by the Washington Pike, which runs through the place, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. About 170 acres cleared and in good productive condition—the rest is covered with the finest white oak timber. It is well watered, and the whole farm is underlaid with the Pittsburgh vein of coal. A good Brick Mansion of 10 Rooms, and a tenant house. Will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to N. W. SHAFFER, Esq., 83 Diamond street; or J. S. RANKIN, M. D., 100 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa.

TO DEALERS IN FARM PRODUCE, FARMERS, &c.

A thorough man of business from New York, where he is largely connected, will be in town in a few days, with a view of arranging with a good party to execute orders for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and other Produce. Please address L. M. A., office of this paper.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CLEMENS & PUMPHREY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by W. A. CLEMENS, the remaining partner.

W. A. CLEMENS,
J. R. PUMPHREY.

Pittsburgh, August 22d, 1867.

BASE BALL MATCH—THE LINCOLN AND ATLANTIC CLUBS of this city, play their second Match Game at UNION PARK,

THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

For Championship of Twenty-third District. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale by PITTOCK, and by the members. Boys admitted for 10 cents.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON .... LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING .... MANAGER.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.
BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED AND DECORATED.
THOROUGHLY CLEANED & RENOVATED.
A FULL AND COMPLETE COMPANY OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The entertainment will commence with the thrilling tragedy in four acts of

PIZARRO.

To conclude with the glorious farce of the

GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

Doors open at a quarter of 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

JAMES P. TANNER

NO. 56 WOOD STREET,

Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
☞ An examination is requested.

THIEL HALL,

PHILLIPSBURG, BEAVER COUNTY, PA

The Scholastic year of this Classical School, under the instruction of Rev. PROFESSORS GIESE and KOPP, eminently thorough and competent Scholars, begins on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.

German, French and Vocal Music are taught without extra charge. The capacity of the Institution to receive boarders being limited, applicants must apply early to the

REV. W. A. PASSAVANT.

For Terms and Circulars.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

The treatment Mr. Johnson received at the hands of the Democratic County Convention Wednesday, was anything but gracious. The preamble and resolutions indorsing him were unceremoniously and indefinitely postponed, and that, too, on the motion of one who failed to obtain an executive appointment only because the Senate refused to confirm him. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania spurn the Johnsonian contract.

From no journal is abuse of Grant for Mr. Johnson's order removing Sheridan so natural as the one whose editor became bail for Jefferson Davis. It would be out of place and inconsistent did the New York *Tribune* not attempt to make Grant a party to the removal of Sheridan—omitting all notice of the fifth section, virtually nullifying the act of the President, which is the only part Grant had in the business. Is there not some other great traitor who wants bail? He will experience no difficulty it procuring it at the *Tribune* office.

The New York *World*, after several times perusing the fifth section of the order removing Sheridan, which *did not* proceed from Mr. Johnson, comes to the following conclusion concerning it:

That is to say, all General Sheridan's orders will remain in force, notwithstanding his removal, and General Thomas is forbidden to make the slightest change in any of them, unless authorized by the General of the army.

Exactly! Never was the impotency of a public act, designed to produce radical results, made so complete and entire as the order removing Sheridan by the insertion in it by Grant of this little fifth section. Probably Lee was not more astonished at Grant's famous flank movement by the left than was the President at this taking of the responsibility by Grant.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention, before adjourning, revised the old doctrine of human rights, and indicated what henceforth is to be the sense of the Democracy on the subject. From the existing bill of rights it struck out the following:

"Article 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness."

Considering that the Convention was composed almost exclusively of men claiming to be "Jeffersonian Democrats," the above, it must be conceded, is decidedly progressive. We shall next hear that the Declaration of Independence, as a whole, is a bundle of heresies.

The *Post* is more absurd than common, in its yesterday's insinuations against Judge Williams. It would not be at all difficult to prove the truth of every affirmation we have made, exonerating our candidate from an imputation that had its origin in the ignorance of some fledgling editor, in a remote corner of the State. The absurdity of the *Post* consists in demanding of us proof for a statement which it does not itself deny; or still more wild, with a great show of assurance, it calls on us to disprove a charge which it does not dare to make against Judge Williams. Were we going to comply with such a demand, one of our strong evidences of Judge Williams's unimpeachable integrity would be the fact that the *Post* does not assail it. It fairly foams and runs over with charges of repudiation against "the party," "the Radicals," "the Republicans," but it does not name Judge Williams in the category. Yet it calls upon us "for proof that Judge Williams has anything to show that he ever opposed repudiation." We might as well call upon the *Post* to prove that one of its party candidates, Judge, Senator or any other, has anything to show that he is not in favor of intemperance, *gambling*, stealing, or any other vice, of which no one ever suspected him. The logic, the honorableness and the honesty, would be the same in both cases.

Gen. Sheridan goes out and Gen. Thomas goes in. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other—simply a change from S to T. Mr. Johnson didn't understand it. Gen. Grant did. Gen. Sheridan's orders, and the action under them, were offensive to the President, and he removed him. That was his prerogative under the law. He appointed Gen. Thomas. That was his prerogative too. Then comes the General's prerogative under the law. Here it is, in his direct order to Gen. Thomas, the new commander:

"Major General G. H. Thomas will *continue to execute* all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the *time of his assuming command* of it, unless authorized by the *General of the army* to annul, alter or modify them."

The culmination, or, in other words, the *nub* of the whole thing, from the first flush of the President's anger at Sheridan's radical ways, to the rubbing of his hands with delight when the change was made, or even to the astonished look with which he read Grant's special order, as above—the nub of it all is in General Grant's continuing Sheridan's orders until they be superceded or modified by *himself*. It shows that the General does not take his understanding of the Reconstruction law through precisely the same channel that the President does. It shows that he understands his own duties under the law, and that he has put his foot down quietly, as is his wont, and firmly, to perform them.

If acts speak, that is what they teach, and every patriotic man will rejoice in it. It promises the safe and speedy reconstruction which the law of Congress contemplated, and which the interests of the whole country, and particularly of the Southern States, demand. Whatever opposition of views there may be between the President and the General, is on this point. The latter, having simply the purpose to execute, within his sphere, the law of Congress, is in favor of fair, direct and effective action in that direction. The President, unfortunately, is cumbered, perplexed and entangled with his own policy, his whims and his passions, to such a degree as to hinder reconstruction, unless it shall be in harmony with his will, and that would be to frustrate it altogether. It is well, therefore, that although the President may have the right to name the commanders, he has not the unlimited prerogative of directing and controlling their action.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

This act of Congress has now been in force for about two months, and we have awaited its practical operation with some anxiety, and while we admit that it may be somewhat early to speak of its workings, we cannot refrain from calling public attention to some matters in connection with its administration, which we would like to see altered.

A uniform system of bankruptcy provided for in the Constitution has long been regarded by political economists as one of the most potent means of curbing and restraining within proper limits the tendency of the American mercantile world to an excess in the use of the credit system, and it has been argued with some force that the use of what is called the "Involuntary System," whereby a man can be compelled to show up his condition financially upon the call of his creditors, would greatly tend to prevent fraud, and to insure mercantile responsibility and promptness. On the other hand, the experiences of the act of 1841 were pointed to as the evidence of the fact that the "big fish got through, while the little ones were held in." To this it was replied that the hasty passage of this act, its imperfect preparation, and the equally hasty repeal of it, led to these results, and that they were not properly chargable to the system itself. Under such a state of things we had hoped that the present act, drawn as it was said, under more advantageous circumstances and with more care, would meet the public requirements and effect the much to be desired result. While it is certainly not within our province to discuss technically the various provisions of the act, nor to criticise the rules of the Supreme Court adopted under it—preferring to leave such questions to the gentlemen of the Bar—it is our province on behalf of the mercantile community to ask whether the voluminous forms and endless blanks made use of in the preparation of petitions in bankruptcy are indispensably necessarry, and are not susceptible of great simplification. We were shown a petition yesterday *forty pages* long, mostly printed, it is true, and most of them containing statements of what the petitioner *had not*, while but two or three contained the statement of what *he had*. Upon asking the necessity for this, the reply was that the rules of Court require it. Certainly this cannot be necessary, and while we bow with deference to the Supreme Court of the United States, and desire to sustain them in all that is right, we think that in this instance either too much of the preparation of these rules and forms has been left to subordinates, and the Court will find much to amend at its ensuing term, or the act in itself is defective, and the tardy machinery of Congress must be set in motion to amend it—which we leave to the gentlemen of the long robe to determine.

The effect of these voluminous petitions and proceedings is to prevent the poorer and in many instances worthier classes of bankrupts from availing themselves of the kindly provisions of this law, a result which is certainly to be deplored, and which will at once give to the opponents of the system an opportunity to cry out that the law is intended to shield wealthy knaves and not protect poor but worthy men. This, if true, we should deeply regret, and our object in calling attention to the subject is to endeavor to do our part towards such amendments or alterations as are, we believe, really necessary to the successful operation of a system, which should be a benefit to the mercantile world, and not a terror. In this District, where, as we believe, every effort has been made by those in charge of the proceedings to simplify and accommodate, the applicants are but few, and the reason is to be found in the facts we have stated.

While writing this article we received the able opinion of his Honor Judge Williams, in the O'Hara case, and beg to add that the importance of the Bankrupt Act, and its operation on all classes of our people is much enhanced by the able legal positions set forth in that opinion—one which, it will be observed, is concurred in by all the Judges in this county.

Whipping a Girl and What Came of It.

As evidence that, in the State of South Carolina, attachment to old customs has not died out in these degenerate days, we give an item of intelligence from that famous State. We find it in an official report that sets forth the case, the legal proceedings thereon and the result. It appears that a difficulty of some sort arose between a colored girl name Phillis Ruffin—namesake of the first-gun Sumter man—and a white young *lady*. The latter undertook to whip the former, and the former naturally resisted the effort. This of course constituted a small war of races, which resulted in favor of the darker and stronger belligerent, to the everlasting disgrace of the old South Carolina discipline.

The father of the discomfited young white lady, mortified and indignant that the first law of nature had been re-enacted in favor of niggers, and that under its provisions a nigger gal had resisted the application of the whip in the hand of his fair daughter, associated with himself other members of the famous chivalry, and took the negro girl into the woods, stripped her of the more substantial portions of her clothing, and laid upon her skin *one hundred and forty-six* blows, with rods, besides other blows and kicks, named in the testimony but not numbered. A Justice of the Peace lent some aid, in a sham legal way, to the atrocity. The manly exercise, of four men whipping one poor girl, was witnessed and applauded by a sufficient number of spectators to give the operators all due stimulus and satisfaction.

But the intrusive power, so much complained of in the Southern States, took the matter in hand, and after a trial, in which the most revolting and brutal atrocities were brought to light, the wretches were convicted and sentenced to punishment, mild, even to culpability, when compared with their crime. The same torture inflicted on an enemy taken captive, by Cheyenne or Blackfeet Indians—and they seldom inflict worse—would be deemed deserving of death. The gentle sentence of the court held under military authority gave them, including the South Carolina J. P., punishment by fines and imprisonment at hard labor, for periods of from one to three months.

The whole affair, as we have said, gives evidence that sentiment in that quarter is still to some extent running in the old ruts. It also demonstrates the dawn of a brighter and happier era. The change of administration will lead to a change of sentiment and custom, and it will not be many years before young ladies, inclined to cudgel black girls, will be rare birds, even in South Carolina, and the old chivalry with its romantic exploits, like the above, will become "historical."

The great watering places, by the seaside, on the mountains or in the plains, are resorted to by all kinds of people. All kinds of motives impel them to go thither. As the case is, no one can be assured that going to Long Branch, Saratoga, the White Mountains, or the greatest watering place of all, Lake Superior, gives him any the stronger claim to gentility. It will be a nice thing to talk about, among friends, but it cannot be relied on as any prop to gentility, or as an evidence or auxiliary of virtuous fame, because there is, in the great variety congregated at such places, so much of the dubious and the bad. One of the great drawbacks to enjoyment, complained of by the refined and virtuous, is the presence of the rude and vicious. Recreations, flirtations and dissipation become too familiarly associated, and sometimes too closely mixed, and to these are largely added the less agreeable excitements of gambling and thieving, in all their endless variety. These detract much from the enjoyment of the places and the persons.

The *Independent* of this week explains the circumstances attending the alleged attempt on its part to "black mail" the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company. It says that when the advertisement of the Company appeared, the *Independent* made an unsuccessful application for it. Two months after, it further says, it came in possession of what it believed to be facts establishing the unsoundness of the enterprise, which facts it threw into an article and submitted the proof-sheet to a friend, who advised against publishing it. The same friend took the proof-sheet to the firm who had declined to give the advertisement, but brought back no answer—whereupon the criticism was published. The point relied on is the fact that two months elapsed between the time of the publication and the refusal to give the advertisement. If the explanation is satisfactory to the *Independent* we have nothing to say.

Putting a piece of new iron on an old boiler may be a legitimate way of stopping a crack or a hole, but unless it be very well done, there is great danger that the rent will soon be made worse. So it lately resulted with a steamer in New York harbor, by which a great number of lives, very precious to their owners, were put into imminent peril. Nothing seems to have saved them but the fact that the patch gave way so soon—almost before the crowded boat left the wharf—while the means of escape from scalding, burning or drowning were yet available.

The milk system, at the head of which is Dr. Karrel, a Russian physician, is one of the latest schools in medicine. Milk is used as nourishment and medicine, and the patient is permitted to take nothing else. At the outset half a tumbler is taken three or four times a day. In the second week two quarts daily are allowed, and thus the quantity is gradually increased. When taken regularly the fluid is found to be sufficient as food and drink, and no complaint is made of hunger or thirst. The new system may prove a sharp rival for hydropathy, but those who practice it with the assistance of our city milk-men, will combine both schools and adopt a milk-and-water treatment.

Emigrant Travel.—There has been a large increase in the number of emigrants passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as compared with previous years. The following shows the number for each month since January 1, 1867:

January	1,198	May	3,751
February	942	June	4,529
March	1,937	July	4,501
April	3,100		
Total			19,962

The emigrants are principally mechanics and farmers, seeking homes in the far distant West.

The widow of Maximilian is now in Brussels, and under the care of a leading Belgian physician, who is celebrated for his cures of the insane. It is fully believed in Europe that the Empress was poisoned in the ship that took her to Europe, and that poison was administered to her in Rome. Carlotta has not been apprised of her husband's death.

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

The President and Gen. Grant.

[Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

GRANT'S VICTORY OVER THE PRESIDENT.

The style in which General Grant got out the President's order relieving Sheridan, is very distasteful to Mr. Johnson's friends, and particularly to the Louisiana wing, which has been clamoring for Sheridan's removal. The President has made allusion to General Grant's written protest against it, and evidently the intention is to suppress General Grant's letter on the subject. At any rate the President went so far last night as to intimate that no such document existed. It is, however, known positively, that when the President announced his intention to suspend Secretary Stanton, General Grant sent an earnest remonstrance to the President in writing against the proposed action. This paper is now buried at the White House in some way. General Grant, on receiving the President's order yesterday, at once called on him and earnestly protested against it, and afterward sent a written protest, couched in very strong and pointed language, which in all probability will be withheld.

[Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

The President's order directing General Grant to issue the necessary instructions to carry out the removal of Sheridan is dated the 17th—last Saturday—and was received by Grant on that day. I have information from a high source that immediately on receiving the order Gen. Grant protested aganst the action. It occurred pretty much in this wise:—The President in an unofficial note, submitted the order to the General, and suggested that he would be happy to receive any suggestions on the subject that the General might consider proper. This note was simply intended as an invitation to General Grant to suggest any changes in the reassignment of the three Generals in question. General Grant, however, seems to have regarded the note in another light, and accordingly sat down and wrote a long statement to the President, protesting against Sheridan's removal, and giving his reasons therefor. This letter is written in a very friendly way, entirely respectful and altogether without reproach. I do not pretend to give even the substance of the letter, but I know that the General took the ground that the step would be most unwise just now, and that it would be contrary to the wishes of the people of the American Republic. The General dwells on this point, and suggests that the wishes of the people ought to be respected. This letter was written on Saturday, and was received by the President on Monday.

[Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

The way the order was worded created some comment, and the opinion was very freely expressed that the President and Grant had had an open rupture, and that the latter had issued the instructions to Thomas in the fifth section, solely because the President would not heed his advice not to remove Sheridan. The latter officer will not be here for ten days.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT.

If President Johnson expected to find a tool, a mere subordinate, who, with important civil responsibilities, would only remember that the President was his military superior, and blindly record his military orders, he has already learned his mistake. No officer better than General Grant understands the duty of subordination to superior military authority, and none is readier to obey; but he is also aware that in his position as Secretary of War, he has duties and responsibilities as one of the President's constitutional advisers, and that he is answerable to the country for the manner in which those duties are performed. Already the President has learned that he has a Secretary to deal with who has convictions of his own, and will maintain them to the extent of his authority. We refer to the case of General Sheridan, and the correspondence relating to it which, our Washington dispatches affirm, has passed between General Grant and Mr. Johnson. The President, it seems, sent General Grant a peremptory order for the removal of Sheridan, and General Grant went directly to the White House to urge that the order should be withheld. But the President was obstinate on the subject, and emphatically refused. A correspondence passed which, on the part of General Grant, amounts to a protest against the contemplated removal. The supersedure of Sheridan is a fact as good as accomplished; but General Grant has refused to take any responsibility for the step, and has placed himself on record as opposed to it. The odium will rest on the shoulders of Andrew Johnson, and on him alone.

In this refusal of General Grant to become the tool of the President's vindictive hatred of General Sheridan, whose course has made him so popular with loyal men, the country will see new reason to admire the patriotism and firmness of the first General of the army. A man could not well occupy a position more delicate, or calling more loudly for that exercise of a wise and cautious judgment. Congress has invested him with great power and responsibility in the matter of reconstruction, and he will, we have no doubt, faithfully use that power. The President, however, is his superior officer, the head of the army by the provisions of the Constitution, and is hostile to the purposes for which General Grant was clothed with those extraordinary powers. Under these circumstances he is called to act as a Cabinet Minister, and to take his share of responsibility as the adviser of a man whose administration is odious to every loyal man in the nation. It is probable that in assigning General Grant to the duties of the Secretary's office, the President expected to throw upon him the responsibility and blame of many measures to which he was opposed. Probably he expected the order removing Sheridan to be signed by General Grant without question, and promulgated without explanation or hesitation. In short, he probably expected to be obeyed in everything, precisely as a Colonel expects to be obeyed by his orderly; and thus, if he could not raise himself up by the General's reputation, he might pull the General down to his own degraded level. But he cannot do either.

[Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Gen. Grant, when apprised of the President's intention to remove Stanton, sent him an earnest protest against the act, questioning his legal right to take the step. Also, that in his opinion the greatest reasons of public policy demanded that the removal be not made. To this the President made no reply. Gen. Grant's remonstrance against the removal of General Sheridan was even more emphatic. He urged the President for financial, patriotic and all other considerations not to make the removal. To this the President replied at length, and urged the case in his usual style, and closed with a reiteration of his determination in a letter to General Grant, dated August 3d.

POLITICAL.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* thinks the removal of Secretary Stanton "will involve serious consequences to the President," and says: "The appointment of General Grant is simply a tub thrown out to the Northern whale. Inasmuch as that officer has, from the beginning, authorized the stringent constructions which have been placed on the military bills by certain of the District Commanders, it is not to be presumed that the suspension of Stanton will be attended with any practical results to the Southern States."

Although the Democrats and their allies have now a new constitution, which, if ratified, will place every office in Maryland in their hands, yet they do not feel out of the woods, and fear something will yet take place that they will be unable to cross over Jordon, and enter the land of promise. They think that our "abominable Radical Congress" is too sharp to allow a State holding the capital of the nation within her territory, to pass wholly into the keeping of Southern sympathizers who aided and abetted the rebellion, and would do so again if they got a good chance.

Hon. Ben. Wade made his first speech of the campaign at Marietta Tuesday. There were no traces of his alleged Kansas action in what he said. He opened by remarking that his creed was the same it had been for thirty years, viz: Exact and equal justice to all men, without reference to color, condition or race. He said that the Democrats of Ohio held precisely the same doctrines as Vallandigham, a condemned traitor. Negro suffrage, he argues, is the logical result of Republican principles, and the terms offered the South are generous as well as just.

Senator John Sherman also made his first speech of the campaign Thursday, at Canton. The most significant part of his remarks referred to the National financial policy, which he defended, and he pointed out the great benefits arising from the National banking system.

The Colorado *Transcript* of the 14th says that the Republicans carried everything by large majorities.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic candidate for Assembly in Indiana county is Capt. Robert H. McCormick.

The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Joseph W. Frank, of Perry county; Col. Theodore M'Gowan of Franklin; Associate Judge, W. W. Paxton, of Chambersburg; Treasurer, S. F. Greenwalt; Chambersburg; Commissioner, A. H. Etter, of Green; Director of the Poor, John E. M'Clay, of Lurgan; Jury Commissioner, Addison Imbrie, of Antrim; Auditor, N. W. Witherow, of Metal.

A meeting of Democrats residing in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Legislative District, opposed to the renomination of the present representative, Albert R. Schofield, was held Tuesday evening at a public house on Seventh street, above Germantown avenue, Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by several speakers, who took strong grounds against the renomination of Mr. Schofield, and urged the propriety of organizing an opposition that will lead to his defeat.

The Beaver *Argus* says: On last Saturday the Union Committee of this county met in this place, and a better attendance we have never seen on a similar occasion. Almost every township in the county was represented, and every committeeman reported "all is well," in his particular locality. General satisfaction prevails throughout the county, and all that is necessary now is to see that our voters go to the polls on election day.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, President of the Illinois Industrial University, having recently returned from a somewhat extended tour through the State of Minnesota, expresses the opinion that the wheat crop of that young and growing section of the Northwest will reach the handsome surplus of sixteen to twenty millions of bushels.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cleveland and Toledo papers notice the passage along that route of a bell consigned to the Very Rev. Lorin, Notre Dame, Ind., which weighs 11,590 lbs, the tongue alone 450, and the yoke upon which it is to hang 2,000—making altogether a weight of 14,040 lbs. It measures twenty-one feet in circumference at the bottom and eleven feet six inches in circumference at the top, and seven feet in height. It was manufactured by Bolle & Sons, Mans, France. The names of 236 persons, as donors, were engraved in the metal, with the amount given by each, making a total of $4,465. The ornamental work is beautiful. The bell is destined for the cathedral at Notre Dame, near South Bend.

The London *Lancet* mentions a curious instance of deception under an operation. A woman had fractured her leg by tripping over the hoops of her crinoline. She was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where amputation was pronounced to be necessary. It was performed under chloroform, and as she was of a timid and nervous temperament, she was kept for forty days in ignorance of the fact that she had lost her leg.

The Lynn *Reporter* says that one morning last week the steamer Ulysses, when off Nahant wharf, came among a flock of about twenty flying fish, which darted, and capered, and fled in all directions, right underneath her bows. Captain Clarke, an old and experienced sailor, says he never heard of any flying fish being seen in this latitude before, being rarely met with north of Cape Hatteras.

The New Bedford *Herald* is responsible for the following: We learn from a reliable gentleman of New York that a lady, in that city, who was having an expensive set of teeth made by her dentist, suddenly died. The afflicted husband, as soon as possible, hastened to the operator to say that "those teeth" would not be needed. But the job being already completed, the only arrangement upon which the parties could agree was for the dentist to retain his wares, receiving ten dollars in addition from the widower. By way of making the matter satisfactory all round the latter begged the use of the teeth for the funeral, promising to return them the next day.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Somebody says that the best way to get rid of weeds is to always put your cigar-case and its contents at the service of your friends. Jones says that the most effective means he ever tried was by squeezing the hand of a plump young bereaved in black. The next day she was in half mourning, and a second kindly pressure resulted in a pink gown, with a white bonnet. Farmers, please notice.

The Montauk Steel Works, at Mott Haven, New York, which have been closed about two years, are about to recommence operations; and a new company, organized under the name of "The American Steel Company," are now erecting extensive works in Brooklyn, which they expect to be in running order about November next. The steel trade is said to be very dull in England, and even the Bessemer Steel Works are reported to be in want of new orders.

In Europe, generally, the chances of the birth of a deaf-mute child are more than twice as great as in the United States, or 615 in a million there, against 278 in a million here; while the chances of the loss of hearing after birth are in Europe, except in Germany, much less than in the United States, to wit: 154 in a million there and 222 in a million here.

The N. Y. *Gazette* says: "Between Canal street and Grace church there are over fifty stores 'to let.' Never, in the history of this proud and wonderful street, has such a fact been known before. From the six-story marble palace, to the dark shop beneath the sidewalk, there are empty rooms, as silent as the tomb, waiting for occupants. The windows, the doors, the posts, are covered with the words: 'Lofts to let;' 'This store to lease,' 'To rent for a term of years;' 'Offices to let,' etc., etc. It is evident that there is distrust in the air—that something has driven the occupants of Broadway from the street. What is it?"

PERSONAL.

—The Sultan, while at Buckingham Palace, London, had a lamb brought to the Palace every morning, which was slaughtered there by his butcher after a certain ceremony had been performed over it. Fowls were also killed in the same fashion. The Sultan always dined alone; there was a special dinner prepared for his son, who also dined alone, as did his nephews.

—Among the passengers by the Russia, on Wednesday, was Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg the great vocal artiste. Says the New York *World*: "We have too much confidence in the taste and liberality of the London and Paris impresario to believe that they will permit the young American prima donna *par excellence* to escape a brilliant engagement in one or both capitals. For two seasons past Miss Kellogg has had a standing invitation to charm St. Petersburg, and doubtless she will eventually accept the hospitality of the appreciative Russians. We may as well say at once that the recent rumors that Miss Kellogg contemplated retiring from the stage at present are unfounded. Miss Kellogg leaves under the protection of her mother, and in company with Mr. Jennings, of the London *Times*, and his young American bride, *nee* Miss Madeline Henriques."

—Admiral Farragut found himself in Paris in the midst of a host of European relations of whose existence he was not aware. Soon after his arrival he had received the visit of Don Luis Farragut, an exiled Spanish hidalgo of great learning, who informed him that the French and Spanish branches of the house of Farragut were glad to welcome him to Europe, and brought an invitation to breakfast at Versailles with a cousin, the wife of Gen. Comte de Noir (the commander at that place), whose maiden name was Farragut. The Admiral, Mrs. Farragut, Mr. Loyall Farragutt, and their party, were hospitably received by these new found relations, who were charmed to acknowledge a hero in their American cousin. Luis presented Mrs. Farragut, as a parting gift, with a bronze paper-folder, the handle of which is a statuette of Francis the First, as he was clad at the battle of Pavia.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have been immensely struck with the beauty of the English ladies, and to have found but one fault with them—that they rode on horseback, in his eyes a great indecorum. Rumor further says that the Viceroy purchased in London a diamond necklace for £25,000, but does not say to whom it was presented.

—The grounds where stood the former residence of J. Fennimore Cooper, at Cooperstown, are in a sad state of neglect, overgrown with weeds and riotous bushes. The house was used as a boarding house soon after the novelist's death, but was destroyed by fire before it had long served in that capacity. Three daughters of the dead author reside at Cooperstown still.

—It seems Beecher has a rival in North Carolina. In the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Raleigh preaches one Rev. G. W. Brodie. A newspaper correspondent says: "I was more than astonished at the ability of this young preacher. His exhibition of research and power in eloquence I had not dreamed of hearing. His discussion would have done honor, in the pulpit, to the learned and wealthy congregation of a Beecher in our Brooklyn. At the close of the morning service I was compelled to say, he is a giant in the pulpit, and if the African connection send such men as the Rev. Dr. Brodie to preach to their race in the South, then truly I bespeak for them a glorious and bright future. I say to any who may visit Raleigh, N. C., go not away without hearing this colored divine."

—It appears that Sheridan was born in 1831, and is now in his thirty-sixth year. In 1829 his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Albany, where Sheridan was born. His elder brother, Patrick, saw the light in the "old dart," and if the same had been true of "Phil," the Presidency would have never troubled him, for, of course, he would have been ineligible under the Constitution. Phil's father, John Sheridan, is still living, and cultivates a small farm of twenty acres in Perry county, Ohio. He is described as a rugged, muscular, honest looking Irishman of sixty-five—a fair specimen of the class who are willing to lend a hand to reap the world's harvest "on corn or battle-field."

Virginia Items.

The sum of $150,000 has been received at Richmond to pay the expenses of registration in Virginia. A colored man, a native of Canada, being recently refused first-class passage to Richmond, at New York, by the Old Diminion Line of steamers, applied to Judge Underwood for redress, when, it appearing that he was a British subject, the Judge referred him to the Consul. There being no such official at Richmond the petitioner will have to lay his case before the Minister at Washington. General Schofield has been asked to suspend the collection of the indebtedness as interest, due by the people of Henrico county on the 1st of August, until next January.

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Hon. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary:

Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MINGO COAL COMPANY, will be held at its office, corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, September 2d, at 3 o'clock.
JAMES COLLORD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, August 19, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY," will be held on MONDAY, September 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected, and other necessary business transacted.
WM M. HERSH, Clerk of the Company.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will, until further notice, transport promptly from the present terminus of this Road, at Brady's Bend to the City of Pittsburgh, any quantity of Petroleum that may be offered for 25 CENTS PER BARREL, and return empty barrels from Pittsburgh to Brady's Bend, at 10 cents each. The track of the Road is extended down to, and along the waters' edge at Brady's Bend, so as to afford all necessary facilities for the convenient and speedy transfer of Oil from boats to cars.
H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from their date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO., No. 24 Fifth street, (Room 4).
PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office on or after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

POLITICAL.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JUDGE BROWN, of Ross Township,
Will be candidate, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS PENNEY, of McKeesport,
Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY,
D. R. COON, of Collins Township,
Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,
OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on
Saturday, August 31st,
And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.
The Primary Elections in the Townships (except those stated below) will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and shall be by marking.
In the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, the election will be held between the hours of three and seven o'clock P. M., and shall be by ballot.
In the cities and boroughs the election will be held between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M., and shall be by ballot.
JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED, H. C. MACKRELL, Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of ANDERSON & MEYER, Merchant Tailors, heretofore doing business at No. 73 Smithfield street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MEYER, of the late firm, is alone authorized to collect the assets of the late firm, and will pay the debts thereof contracted at the old place.
HENRY MEYER.
FREDERICK ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, August 21st, 1867.

THE FIRM OF
PEASE & MOORE
Is this day declared dissolved by mutual consent. All communications relating to the business of the late firm should be addressed.
THOMAS MOORE,
P. O. Box 171, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 20, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 52 Wayne street.
J. McALPIN.
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"ECLIPSE"
PETROLEUM REFINING CO.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.
5,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

This Company is to be organized to manufacture Petroleum Illuminating Oil, under patents granted to Dr. HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE.
The Patents, Works, Grounds, etc., become the exclusive property of the Company.
The property on which the "Eclipse" Oil Refining Works are constructed adjoins the Sharpsburg Bridge, and consists of five or six Acres. It presents a frontage on the Allegheny river of about five hundred feet. There is always deep water at this point even at the lowest stage of the river, and there is a safe harbor from ice during the winter. The Allegheny Valley Railway passes directly in front of the Works on the bank of the river. The Citizens' Passenger Railway has its terminus at the Works. The Sharpsburg Bridge crosses the Allegheny river opposite the Works. At Sharpsburg the Western Pennsylvania Railway Company has erected a station, spacious freight houses, etc.
The Works when completed are designed to refine one thousand barrels of oil per diem.
The following are a few of the advantages resulting from Dr. Tweddle's new process:
The business is entirely divested of all its present dangerous and hazardous character. No fire is used—save beneath the boilers—steam being the only agent employed.
The use of acids and alkalies are entirely dispensed with, and the oil produced is made better and purer without them. Besides, the fire test is made higher by this process and the oil a safer illuminator, and almost odorless.
The whole apparatus is under the control of one operator, whether one hundred or one thousand barrels of oil per day are manufactured. The duty of this operator consists in the opening and closing of a few valves. There is no tar or coke to be cleaned out, and the apparatus can be started and stopped in a few seconds, thereby entirely doing away with the necessity of working on the Sabbath day.
There is no bad odor generated in the manufacture of oil by this process, and no destruction to the apparatus. The waste gasses are utilized as fuel, and the residuum converted into lubricating oil equal in all respects to that from West Virginia and Ohio.
By this process oil can be produced at a cost of one dollar per barrel less than by any other in use, and at the same time a greater per centage is obtained. Less amount of capital is required to carry on the business, for the reason that the crude material is so rapidly and entirely transformed into the marketable product. There are many and various facts which the operation of manufacturing oil by this process will demonstrate to the observer and which are not enumerated here.
The "Eclipse" is the thirteenth Refinery constructed by Dr. Tweddle in this vicinity. They number amongst them our largest and most successful; the Petrona, Excelsior, Brilliant, Eagle, Standard, &c. He deems this one worthy of the name it bears, and will bring the best efforts of his experience to make it complete and satisfactory to the stockholders.
Only One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of the Capital Stock of the Eclipse Petroleum Refining Co. will be disposed of.
The Books are now open at the office of
S. M. KIER & CO.,
NO 359 LIBERTY ST.,
NEAR THE UNION RAILWAY DEPOT.
Specimens of the products can be examined and compared with those by the old process at S. M. Kier & Co.'s Office.
Cards of admission to the Works can be obtained from Dr. TWEDDLE, when subscribers can have the rationale of the process explained.

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
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NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
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SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
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Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

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No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
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OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
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WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
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Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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CAPITAL - - $500,000
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OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
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F. S. WINSTON, President.
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100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shore and Bay Mackerel, Massachusetts inspection, new, just landing and for sale by
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25 hhds choice Porto Rico Sugar;
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49 bags choice Rio Coffee;
100 bags good and prime Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
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50 bbls Chester Syrup;
50 bbls choice Golden Syrup;
20 puncheons Demara Molasses;
50 bbls Cuba (choice) Molasses;
25 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses,

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10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
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Teas,
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For the Better Accommodation of Our Customers we have added SUGARS and SPICES to our Stock.
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30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
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3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, every variety of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.
Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing. Work guaranteed.
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Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
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It will be the aim, as heretofore, to furnish a thorough course of instruction in every department of study. The nearness of this Institution to Pittsburgh renders it a desirable place for Young Ladies to pursue their education. For circulars, please address
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NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.
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MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
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Situated on beautiful eminence north of the City of Cincinnati, from which it derives its name, has just closed its Twenty-second Session.
The past year has been one of unusual prosperity, there having been in attendance two hundred and thirty-five young ladies, gathered from all parts of the United States. No case of sickness requiring a physician has occurred.
Its healthful location, and its country position, while yet so near the city, gives it advantages over either city or country schools.
Its character as a first rate Seminary of Learning is too well known to need further comments.
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25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, or
H. THANE MILLER, President.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
The next Term will commence
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All who desire to enter should be present on that day. This Institution has now eleven Professors and affords the best advantages in the Languages, Science and Literature. Students can enter the Preparatory, Scientific or Collegiate Course. For information address the
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RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.
Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Re opens SEPTEMBER 11th. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

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Next Session Will Open August 28th.
REFERENCES—Dr. King, and J. W. Kerr, Architect, Pittsburgh; Dr. Beatty, East Liberty.
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References—The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.
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The Second Session of this Institution commences on Thursday, September 5th.
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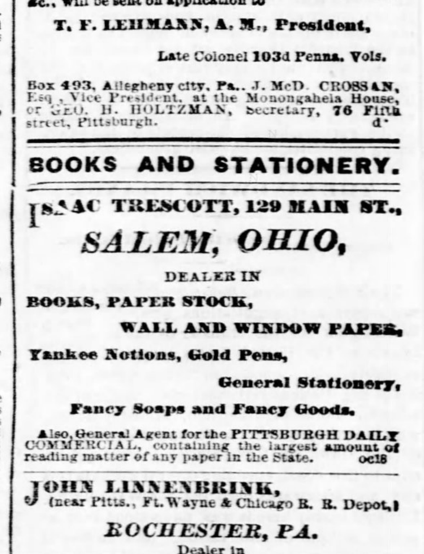

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FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
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ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
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PATENT SHELVING GRATES
And Smokeless Furnaces.
The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.
Address Postoffice Box No. 174, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
[illegible] FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

THE WEEDER.

"The morn is past, and yet the weeds are thick,
And the fierce August sun pours on me burningly:
O God," she cried, "send down that shadow quick
Which I desire so yearningly.

"For me the heat and burden of the day,
And a stern master who doth show no lenity;
Far hence rich pleasure lands stretch far away
With groves of cool serenity.

"Above his meadows, into golden air,
The rounded knoll uplifts its green protuberance,
And ripening harvests wave and toss their hair
In golden tressed exuberance.

"There are cool woodlands, in whose dusk arcades
The very noon-day seems of twilight emulous;
No heart wins there but in the silent glades
The silent dew hangs tremulous.

"Thro' the thick leaves the tempered sunbeams fall,
And pleasant shades are o'er the sward distributed;
There thistle-down may drift, there worms may crawl—
And I—I am prohibited.

"I faint with toil, yet keep my faith with all,
Tho' none save God regardeth me observantly;
Father," she cried, "when will that shadow fall
For which I pray so fervently?"

Then came a shadow; but 'twas icy cold,
As of some swart, dread angel o'er her hovering,
Wreathed around her in voluminous fold,
And wrapped her in its covering.

Chill tho' it was, she hailed it with a smile,
And, worn by grief and years and long infirmity,
Lay down beneath it, slept a little while,
And wakened in eternity.

A BRACE OF "FAIRY" STORIES.

An Icelandic Saga.

Once upon a time a king and his queen had an only child, a daughter, of whom they were dotingly fond. But it happened that she was lost, and though the king ordered the whole country to be searched, no one could find her. Thereupon he made a vow that whoever should find her, and bring her home, should get her hand in marriage.

Now close by the king's palace lived an old man who had three sons. He was very fond of the two eldest ones; but the youngest one was treated very unkindly by his parents and his brothers.

"Father," said the eldest one day, "I wish to go out into the world to gain wealth and honor." So his father let him go.

Next morning he set off on his journey, and, after he had walked a long distance, sat down on a hillock to rest himself. Presently he espied a little dwarf coming towards him.

"Pray give me something to eat," said the dwarf. But the young man refused. When he had rested himself he set out again, and toward evening, feeling very hungry, he sat under a tree to eat his supper.

"Oh! pray give me a piece of bread," said a little tiny woman with a red cloak, coming up to him—"I am so very hungry." But the young man got very angry, and drove the little old woman away.

It soon got dark, so the young man crept into a hole in a rock which he saw, and laid himself down to sleep. Presently the enchanters who lived there came in; and the young man earnestly begged her to allow him to sleep there.

"Oh yes; on condition that you perform whatever I tell you to morrow."

So the next moring she set him to sweep out the cave; "and if it is not done by evening, I shall kill you;" and so saying, she went away.

The young man now took the broom which she had given him, and began to sweep; but no sooner did it touch the floor than it stuck so fast to it that he could not move it. So when the enchantress returned home in the evening, she found the cave unswept, and immediately killed the young man, and hung him up.

Meanwhile the old peasant's second son set out from home, to try and make his way in the world. But as he acted just like his elder brother, and was killed and hung up by the enchantress, it is needless to speak of him further.

The old people now had only their youngest son left to them; but as they hated him even more than ever, they readily gave him leave to go and seek his fortune.

"I dare say my brothers rested here," he said, on coming to the first hillock; and he seated himself down, and began to eat a little piece of bread. "Oh, pray give me a little piece, I am so hungry," said the same little dwarf. And the young man spoke kindly to him, and invited him to come and sit down beside him, and eat as much as he wished.

When he had eaten as much as he required, the little dwarf said, "My name is Tritill: whenever you want me, call me," and he tripped away.

And the young man walked on and on till he came to another hillock. "Yes! my brothers surely rested here; I will sit down and eat my supper." But no sooner had he began to eat, than a little tiny woman in a red cloak came up and asked for some food; and the young man spoke kindly to her, and gave her all she wanted. When they had both eaten as much as they wished his companion said, "my name is Litill if ever you want help, call me!" and she tripped away. The young man walked on and on till it began to get dark. "Yes my brothers have rested here," and he sat down under a large tree, and began to eat his last bit of bread. But a large flock of birds flew up to where he was sitting, and they looked so very hungry that he threw them a good handful of crumbs. To his great surprise, when they had eaten them one of them said, "Mind and call for us, if you want anything," and they flew away.

Close by he espied a hole in a rock, and as he was very tired he crept in and lay down to sleep; but presently he espied the dead bodies of his two brothers hanging up. He was very frightened, and was going to run away; but at that instant the enchantress came in, and told him he should stop there that night.

Next morning she bade him sweep out the cave for her; "And mind and have it done by night, or I will kill you." When she had gone he took the broom, but no sooner did it touch the floor than it stuck so fast to it that do what he would he could not move it. So he began to be frightened; but presently he thought of what had happened to him yesterday.

"Tritill," he cried, "oh come to me!" and at the same instant the little dwarf entered the cave, and asked him what he wanted. So he told him. Then Tritill bade the broom sweep the floor; and in less than five minutes the whole floor was so clear that not a speck of dirt could be seen anywhere. When it was night, the enchantress came home, and no sooner did she see that the cave was nicely swept out, than she said, "Yes, lad; thou'rt not alone in this; however, we'll wait till morning."

Next day she ordered him to air the bedclothes, and to take all the feathers out of the feather beds and lay them out in the sun to dry. But if one feather is missing when I come home I will kill you," and she went away.

It was a beautiful morning, and not a breath of wind stirred; so the young man spread out the feathers to dry in the sun. But no sooner had he done this than a violent whirlwind came, and carried them out of sight. "Oh! what shall I do?" he cried; "come, Litill, and all my little birds; come and help me!" And in a moment they all came, and the birds flew after the feather and brought them to him; and Litill put them all into the bed again, with the exception of three; one from each bed, which she gave to the young man. "And if the enchantress misses them, run and stick them up her nose," she said. When the enchantress came home she smoothed her hand down each of the feather beds. "Now I will kill you," she said in a voice of thunder, "for there is one feather missing from each bed." Whereupon the young man did as Litill had told him, till the enchantress cried out from the pain the feathers being put up her nose caused her.

Next morning she told him she had fifty oxen, one of which he was to kill, flay, and boil the flesh. And mind you choose the right one, and do as I bid you, or you will die. But if you do right, to-morrow you shall set out on your journey, and I will give you three things whatever you may ask."

When she had gone he called to Tritill and Litill, who came and picked one ox out of the herd; and they flayed it in a trice, and set the meat on a large cauldron, so that it was all ready against the enchantress returned home at night.

So the next morning the enchantress, who was very much astonished, but at the same time felt that she could not break her word, asked him what were the three things he would like to have.

"First, I will have that which is inside that door," pointing to a cupboard; "next, the large chest; and thirdly, your arm-chair."

So she opened the door, and there the young man saw the king's long lost daughter, looking so beatiful; the chest was full of jewels and costly diamonds. So the young man placed the princess on the chair, underneath which he placed the chest, while he himself stood behind it. That moment they felt themselves lifted up for the chair was the enchanted one, and would go wherever it was bid.

"Oh, I do wish to go home," sighed the princess.

And in an incribly short space of time, the young man and the princess alighted at the palace door, but the chair had become a beautiful chariot, drawn by eight milk white horses.

Wondering who it could be, the king and queen rushed to the door of the palace, just in time to hand their daughter down from the carriage, dressed in the most beautiful dress that ever was seen. Then the young man told his history; and the king in his great joy broached an immense cask of ale which had been brewed when his daughter was born, and which it was only intended to tap when she should be betrothed in marriage.

And so they married, and lived very happily for many a long year.

A Venetian Blue Beard.

The following story is from a collection of oral traditions of the Venetian peasantay collected by two German travelers:

The fiend, Belphegor, wishing to marry, ascended to earth, assumed the shape of a young handsome man, and built himself a fine large house; which was no sooner finished and daintily furnished, then he introduced himself to the father of a family who had three pretty daughters, and paid court to the eldest. The girl was pleased with the personal appearance of her suitor, the parents were delighted that fortune had provided for her so excellent a match, and very speedily the wedding took place. When the bridegroom had conducted his bride home, he presented her with a very tasteful nosegay, led her to all the rooms in the house, and at last showed her a closed door. "The rest of the house," he informed her, "was entirely at her disposal; but she must not open the closed door under the penalty of death."

Every one who knows the story of "Blue Beard"—that is to say, every one in Great Britain, Ireland, France, the United States of America, and the British Colonies—is already perfectly sure that the young wife, however solemnly she promised to obey her husband's mandate, would break the promise at the first convenient opportunity. Belphegor left home as he said, to hunt—on the following day, and scarcely was he out of sight than the lady opened the door, and discovered, to her horror, a vast fiery gulf, the flames from which singed the nosegay in her bosom. When the husband returned, the condition of the flowers like the bloom on Blue Beard's key, revealed the act of disobedience. His manner, however, was rather contemptuous than wrathful.

"As you are so anxious," he said "to see what is behind that door, I will gratify your curiosity myself."

Having spoken these words, he led her to the door, opened it, gave her a little push that sent her down into the gulf, reclosed the door, and walked away as if nothing had happened. The parents of the young lady do not seem to have cared very much about her, as a few months afterward he woed and won the second daughter, whose fate precisely resembled that of the first.

He then wooed the third sister, who was named Margarita, and who, it is scarcely necessary to state, was much sharper than the other two. She thus reasoned with herself on receiving his proposal:

"The fact that this handsome stranger killed my two sisters is certainly not in his favor; but, on the other hand I may look far before I find a more brilliant match; and therefore all things considered, I may as well accept his offer. Besides, I may be more fortunate than my elders."

The third wedding accordingly took place, and was followed, according to rule, by the gift of the nosegay and the prohibition. The new bride was even more curious than her sisters, but she was more prudent, and therefore she took the precaution to dip the nosegay into water before she opened the forbidden door; thus breaking off all further connection between the Venetion tale and the story of Blue Beard.

The opened door revealed not only the fiery gulf; but her two sisters in the midst of the flames; and she now guessed what sort of a man she had married. Her first act was to extricate her two sisters, and hide them somewhere in the house—which leads one to conjucture that the gulf was neither so deep nor so hot as it looked.

The freshness of the nosegay, caused by its immersion in the water, convinced Belphegor that his mandate had been obeyed, and he now resolved to live comfortably with his third wife. His affection, however, was not returned, and in a few days the lady requested him three large chests, one after another, home to her parents, without setting any one of them down by the way.

"Mind you do as I tell you," she said, "for I shall be at the window, keeping a sharp eye upon you."

Belphegor promised to obey orders, and on the following morning a chest containing the eldest was placed on his shoulder. The burden being terribly heavy, he felt much inclined to set it down even before he was out of sight of the house; but his wife cried out: "Mind what you are about; I'm looking." When he had turned a corner, he thought he had a chance of a little rest, but now the lady in the chest called out: "No, no, I'm looking at you still." As the voices of the the two sisters closely resembled each other, and as Belphegor clearly was not skilled in measuring distances by the ear, he concluded that his wife was still speaking.

"What a wonderful eye my wife must have that she can look round a corner." Such was the sage reflection of Belphegor.

The chest thus arrived safely at the house of the lady's parents—Belphegor being delighted to hand it over to the safe custody of his mother-inlaw, and to hurry back home that he might recruit his exhausted strength with a good breakfast.

The second sister was carried home in exactly the same manner as the first; but now that the turn of the third had come, some modification of the plan was necessary. The subtile lady prepared a stuffed figure, which she placed on the balcony as her representative, and then contrived to slip into the third chest, which was placed on Belphegor's back by his servant. As she was not only sharper but stouter than her sisters, the burden carried by the luckless fiend was considerably heavier than on the two previous days, but if he turned his head, there was the awful figure on the balcony, for which the inhabitant of the chest did vocal duty. Margarita, therefore, was conveyed to her parents with all possible speed, and Belphegor hurried back home for his usual remedy—namely, his breakfast; but he found neither that nor his wife prepared to receive him. Mad with rage, he rushed about the house shouting for "Margarita," till at last he looking out of a tower window, he perceived the figure on the upper balcony.

As his supposed wife made no answer when he roared forth his complaints of hunger, he rushed into the balcony and gave the figure a blow, which was intended for no more than a box on the ear, but which, meeting a fragile object, sent the head through the air, and revealed the imposition. Again did Belphegor rush about the house, but his wife had cleary fled, and as clearly had she taken all her jewels; for the cases in which they had been kept were empty.

Wronged both as a husband and as a fiend of property, his first impulse, on the discovery of his crowing calamity, was to post off to the residence of his father-in-law, that he might wreak his vengeance. No sooner, however was the house in sight, than his eyes encountered a fearful apparition. On a small balcony over the door, sat all the three wives, splitting their sides with laughter.

"Three at once!" shrieked the fiend; and without more ado he plunged back into his original home.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DIZZINESS—HEADACHE—Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache—the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excess—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable medicines Sold by all druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate. Providence, R. I. TUF

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPRIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders for either of the above Coals left at our Office, 567 LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

ANTHRACITE COAL
All parties desiring a supply of ANTHRACITE COAL can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines:
WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN, SILVER BROOK,
Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,
By leaving their orders with
WM. BINGHAM,
366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

S. A. HATCH.......DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE.......CHAS. M. ELLEARD,
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

BRICK.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY
BRICK COMPANY
Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Try and Fourth streets, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.
S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. Send for circular. cod

AUCTION SALES.

BRICK HOUSE
STABLE AND BUILDING LOTS,
AT AUCTION.
The subscriber will expose at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY, August 26th, 1867, at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
On the premises in Oakland Township, near the car station of the Oakland Passenger Railroad Company,
SIXTY BUILDING LOTS.
One Brick House, containing six rooms, garret and kitchen, with stable and never-failing spring of water. A fifty foot street leads directly from Pennsylvania Avenue to the premises, through the property of Messrs. John B. Semple and S. McKee.
Those desirous of purchasing at
PRIVATE SALE,
Will inquire of JOHN H. SAWYER, at end of Sharpsburg Bridge or 47 Wood street.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in five annual equal payments, with interest.
Cars will leave the station of Oakland Passenger Railroad Company, corner of Fourth and Market streets, on day of sale, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to convey parties to and from the premises, free of charge.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

AUCTION SALE OF
LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY
34 Desirable Building Lots,
Adjoining the Allegheny Observatory, and fronting on the Perrysville Plankroad and Observatory Avenue, and opposite the residence of Washington M'Clintock, Esq. Each Lot is 25 by 136 feet.
These Lots are very desirable on account of location, easy of access, and beauty of scenery, being only twenty minutes' walk from the Suspension Bridge. The best spring water can be obtained from six to twenty feet. They will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises, on
THURSDAY, AUG. 29TH, AT 3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of DIEM, GREGG & CO., No. 97 Wood street, or of
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer,
No. 102 Fourth street.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:
A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
MWF E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney, Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE.

P. H. LAUFMAN.......WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware,
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
82 WOOD STREET,
d* PITTSBURGH, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
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FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsb'gh.
DANL. F. DINAN,
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FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

DRY GOODS.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
Three cases All Wool Cassimeres,
JUST OPENED AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
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EMBROIDERED ROBES,
At half the cost of importation, just opened at
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COUNTRY AND EASTERN BLANKETS,
FRESH AND CLEAN, AT
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DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS
FOR SALE AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
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25 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
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Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c, at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
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PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
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Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.
In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS IN
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AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN
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AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod*

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TO
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McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIDIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter
MEDALLION VELVETS,
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3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
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LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,
Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

DRY GOODS.

WILL OPEN
THIS WEEK.
One lot 10-4 Blankets,
AT $6 00, FORMERLY $8 75.
One lot 11-4 Blankets,
AT $7 25, FORMERLY $10 00.
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AT 35c, RECENTLY 50c.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS---new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS---new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS---new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard, Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave	2:05 a. m.	9:40 a. m.	2:20 p. m.
Arrive	10:55 a. m.	9:45 p. m.	10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave	6:10 a m	11:05 a m	3:25 p m	5:05 p m
Arrive	8:20 a m	9:35 a m	3:45 p m	6:55 p m

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, Union Depot, (south side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5:20 p m	2:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	2:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:40 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 a m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Harrisburg. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office No. 2 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:15 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Brt' Acc.	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞ 2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT,
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	8:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Olliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
jy28-1y

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER.......JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

IN STORE,
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 120 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No 182 Liberty street.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at 105 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story,
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
d* Pittsburgh, Pa.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice: also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
PURE WHITE LEAD.
PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD STREET,
tf MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.
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DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS. PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS. ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK. EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES. GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.
Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 101 First Sts.,
tf PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SWEET, GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. n15-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.
First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR.. HERMAN T. KNAKE.. WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Pennsylvania Iron Works.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
Opposite rear of Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH.

Notice to the Consumers of the
Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron, (L)
I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which, in future will be stamped
(L) Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,
And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.
LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES,
OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.
WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description,
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten, Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns furnished from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja21-1y

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
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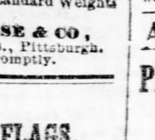
DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL. ap3

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.



Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Conclusion of the Johnson Case—The Charge to the Jury—A Verdict of "Guilty,"—An Important Liquor Case.

Upon the opening of the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless delivered the following charge to the Jury, in the Johnson counterfeiting case. The case has been on trial over a week and has attracted considerable attention.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Jury—This case has been tried with marked ability; it is an important one not only to the Government, but to the defendant—important to the Government because of the difficulty of reaching a certain class of counterfeiters; important to the defendant owing to the penalty which follows conviction. The United States are bound to satisfy you of the guilt of the defendant. They must prove according to the rules of evidence that the defendant has committed the offense for which he stand indicted. In this case the indictment contains two counts, the first for having in his possession, with intent to pass, two hundred pieces of counterfeit currency of the denomination of fifty cent notes; the second count charges him with trying to pass or sell the same. Both these counts are framed under the tenth section of the act of 1864. Under the old law in reference to United States coin, there was no provision against those having counterfeit coin in their possession, and many supposed to be guilty escaped, but in authorizing this fractional currency, which was brought about by the exigencies of the war, in order to make a pure circulating medium, Congress framed the law particularly against the crime of counterfeiting or forgery. Hence when a man has counterfeit notes or greenbacks, the possession of large quantities of it is considered as an indication of his intention to pass it. The possession of one or two small pieces, without any intention of knowingly passing it, would not be considered as proof against him, but the fact of his having large packages in his possession would be considered as proof of his guilt. The case on the part of the Government rests almost entirely upon the testimony of Captain S. D. Franklin, a detective appointed by the Government—a public officer, sworn in the secret service of the United States, having under him, necessarily, many subordinates. In accordance with his duty, he testifies that he left Philadelphia on the 9th of April, and arrived in Altoona on the 10th, going in consequence of having received information from a man named McAteer, that the defendant was engaged in selling counterfeit money, and that in pursuance of an arrangement made by McAteer they engaged in card playing, and McAteer introduced the subject of the counterfeit money to Johnson, and, without going into the details of the case, Johnson sold him (Franklin) one hundred and ninety-nine pieces for forty dollars of good money. That is the testimony on the part of the Government. It is not necessary to review the testimony of Lindsay about finding money in Johnson's stable. I placed little confidence in that. However, these questions are for you to decide, and not for me.

Upon the testimony of Franklin the Government relies for the conviction of the defendant; if you are satisfied that he speaks the truth then the Government has made out a case. It was the duty of the defendant to produce such testimony as would set aside his statements; they allege that they have done so. The facts are for you and not for me; you are to ascertain the credibility of witnesses, not only upon their characters for truth, but their deportment upon the stand, and the reasonableness of the story they tell. The witnesses upon the part of the defense allege that this whole story of Franklin's is a fabrication, and in order to satisfy you they allege that he has been contradicted in the statements he has given, and that his general character for truth has been assailed successfully. It is for you to decide whether the story the witness tells is reconcilable with the truth; has he contradicted himself, or is his statement true? He was subjected to a searching cross-examination, and that is one of the best evidences of truth. To attack the character of the witness successfully, it is necessary to show that he has contradicted himself in the statements which he makes, and that his general character for truth and veracity is bad. It is claimed on the part of the defense, that there are contradictory statements in Franklin's testimony: they produce the proprietor of the hotel and the bar-keeper to show that he never was in Altoona; it is for you to decide if he was so disguised as a railroad contractor that they could not recognize him now. Then it is alleged that he marked the counterfeit money, and also it is said that he marked the remainder on returning to Philadelphia. It is alleged that all the money was not marked. These are the contradictions they claim in his testimony. Now, by whom do they assail his character for truth? Three or four of his subordinates have been before you and you are to judge of the credibility of these witnesses; are they such men as you would rely upon to break down the character of the witness? That is for you to decide. When the character of a witness is assailed it should be by credible witnesses. To meet this attack upon his character, the unfavorable circumstances of the case, his being so far away from home have been presented, and notwithstanding this fact he produced the testimony of three or four witnesses, one of whom was a respectable merchant happening to be in the city on business, one of the United States Assessors in Philadelphia, a gentleman of character and intelligence as he must be, and two detectives in the Government service, of Philadelphia, have been produced; they tell you that his character is unimpeached and unimpeachable. It is for you to say who is to be credited, those who have a respectable position in society or such as gather at Western's Hotel in Philadelphia.

The Judge here read an extract from the opinion of Judge Baldwin, that where a man was perjured as to one fact he ought not to be believed as to another, and that in deciding testimony it should be compared with the other testimony in the case.

Judge McCandless then said: This is the rule in regard to witnesses; you are to give a man credit until his general character is assailed or he is contradicted in material facts.

Then in regard to character. It is of great value to a man in doubtful cases, but it must not create a doubt, as the counsel very justly remarked yesterday. The doubt must arise from the facts and circumstances of the case. If you do not credit the witness on the part of the Government, there is an end to the prosecution; if they have raised a doubt in your minds then character comes in as a matter in favor of the defendant.

The Judge then read another extract from Judge Baldwin, in support of his position, and concluded as follows:

In deciding this matter you will ask your consciences whether the United States have made out a successful case, you will then inquire whether their testimony has been assailed successfully, and as your consciences dictate so will you find your verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired and after an absence of about one hour returned a verdict that the defendant was "guilty" in the manner and form indicted. The prisoner was committed to jail to await sentence.

ILLEGAL DISTILLING.

Several cases of illicit distilling were then disposed of, some being continued until the October term.

AN IMPORTANT CASE OF ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUD.

The case of the United States vs. a distillery and forty-six barrels of whisky belonging to Jesse B. Rank, Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, was taken up. It is alleged by the prosecution that the Government has been defrauded to the amount of $20,000. Several witnesses were examined, among them the distiller who owns the property.

The District Attorney, in opening the case, said that the proceeding was originally commenced against thirty-six barrels of whisky, but the libel was afterwards amended, and now included forty-six or forty-eight barrels. The proceeding was against the property and not the individual.

John H. Bailey, Esq., who is conducting the case for the defense, said they were prepared to prove that the allegations contained in the libel were not true.

John L. Linton was the first witness called on the part of the Government.

Mr. Bailey objected to his testimony, as he had assisted in working up the case. Considerable discussion ensued in reference to his testimony, and the witness was asked by the Judge whether he expected to get any share of the profits resulting from a conviction in this case. He replied that it was customary for persons who assisted to receive some portion of the forfeiture.

His testimony was finally admitted, and he testified as follows:

Am internal revenue agent appointed under act of 1863; my district comprises the State of Pennsylvania and part of New Jersey; have a general supervision, and detect all frauds in the revenue department; three such persons are detailed; was in New York in the early part of February, and received a communication from Washington directing my attention to the large frauds supposed to be committed in the 18th district; visited Williamsport and called upon the revenue collector and examined his books to find what returns had been made; on the following morning made an examination of the books and directed Mr. Campbell to mail me a list of all distilleries in operation, and their capacity.

The witness in reply to a question produced the statement which had been prepared by Dr. Greene, a clerk in the Collector's office and Whisky Inspector for the Eighteenth District.

This testimony was objected to by the counsel for the defense, as there was no evidence to show its reliability.

Dr. Greene was then sworn and recognized the handwriting as his own. He said the statements were mailed by him to Mr. Linton.

Mr. Linton resumed his testimony. Received it on the 17th of July by mail, in the same condition in which it is now—on receipt of the paper I immediately returned to Williamsport, and the Collectors there furnished me on the 20th of February with a Deputy Collector; went to Mr. Rank and asked him to show me his books; had none—kept no receipts. Finding that I had enough evidence to base my case on, I got a statement of whisky shipped and grain received—this was February 21. I then told Mr. Rank I would seize the distillery; I then went across the street to the Rectifying establishment of Borbour; Borbour was present; can't say that Rank was present at the time the distillery was running; cannot describe the capacity of the distillery; think it might run ten or twelve barrels per day; found about one hundred barrels of whisky at both places; seizures were made on the 24th; made my return to the Collector and told him to report to Washington.

One or two other witnesses were examined, Adam Horn being on the stand when the court adjourned.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Willie Davis, a little son of Wm. H. Davis, of Glenwood, was playing in his father's brick yard at that place yesterday morning, and was accidentally caught in the moulding box, and three of his fingers were so badly crushed that they had to be taken off. Dr. Herron performed the operation and fears the boy will lose his hand.

CONVICTION OF THE IRWIN STATION BURGLARS.—J. Kline and Charles Pohle, charged with committing the late Irwin Station robberies, were arraigned for trial at Greensburg on Wednesday. Kline plead guilty and Pohle not guilty. The latter was tried and convicted. They are to be sentenced to-day.

PERSONAL.—Mr. George D. Whitcomb, Supply Agent for the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, has been appointed Acting Secretary to President Thos. L. Jewett. This appointment is well deserved.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Mary Brannon was arrested yesterday on a charge of surety of the peace preferred against her by Mary Brady, who alleges that the defendant called her low and vulgar names and threatened to do her bodily harm. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. The parties reside on Gazzam's Hill, Oakland township.

[Before Alderman Irwin, Ninth Ward.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

John Barrett made an information against eight parties residing on Troy Hill, charging them with selling liquor on Sunday. The following are their names: Conrad Eberhart, Wm. Eistein, Peter Miller Joseph Lotink, S Hade, Haney, and Gristin. Warrants were issued in all these cases.

[Before Alderman Neille.]

ALLEGED HORSE STEALING.

George Burnside of Allegheny City, was yesterday arrested on a charge of horse stealing preferred by Robert Paul, and after a partial hearing, committed to jail in default of the necessary bail. The prosecutor stated that some time ago he put the stolen horse out to pasture in Ross township, and a few days since the owner of the pasture saw two boys driving the horse out of the lot. Upon being stopped they informed the man that the owner of the horse had told them to drive the horse out and take it to Allegheny. They were not permitted to remove the horse and went away. The next day the owner of the pasture saw Burnside and accused him of having sent the boys after the horse. This was denied by the defendant who also denied that his name was Burnside. That night the horse was taken and the defendant also disappeared; in consequence of this an information was made against him and he was arrested.

FALSE PRETENSES.

An information was made by Robert Paul, the prosecutor in the above case, charging a young man named Nicholas Bennett with obtaining a horse and buggy, for a ride, by means of fraudulent representation. The prosecutor states that Bennett called for the horse and buggy alleging that he had been sent by Mr. John Robinson to hire the equipage for him, and that he afterward ascertained that this representation was false. The accused was arrested and in default of bail committed for a further hearing.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Caroline Kirsch made an information charging her husband Philip Kirsch with assault and battery, alleging that he assaulted her without any reason for it. The accused was committed in default of five hundred dollars bail.

Houses! Lots! Houses! Lots!

A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, August 24, at 10 o'clock, the lot 48 by 130, corner Sedgewick and Hamilton streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny, one square north of Graff's foundry, on which is a good brick house, nine rooms, good cellar, and good locality. Also, on Tuesday, August 27, at 10 o'clock, 36 lots at Wood's Run, 50 yards from station, the property of R. H. Lecky, to be sold by order of his assignee. These lots are delightfully situated, and combine country and city advantages in a high degree. The sizes range from 20 by 100 to 60 by 150. An extra well finished nine-room dwelling is erected on one of the lots. Choice fruits, good water, and pleasant surroundings. Also, on Wednesday, September 4, at 10 o'clock, on the grounds of the Allegheny City Poor Farm, at Girty's Run, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 500 beautiful lots, from 24 by 130 to 8 acres each. This superb property is unequalled in richness, beauty, situation and prospective improvement.

For terms, plans and all information in regard to these highly important, attractive and positive sales, apply to A. Leggate, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE instantly. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

DR. ABORN, No. 134 Smithfield street, devotes special attention to the treatment of all diseases incident to the eye, ear, head, throat and the organs of the chest. Hours for professional services from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ADAIRE'S Patent Elastic Spiral Pen Racks sold wholesale and retail by J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa., Agent for Beaver county.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 2, St. Clair street. The finest and cheapest teas exclusively sold retail at the New York half chest prices. Fine Oolong, $1 00, generally sold at $1 40; Fine Souchong, $1 00, generally sold at $1 40; Fine Imperial, $1 25, generally sold at $1 60; Fine Young Hyson, $1 25, generally sold at $1 50; Fine Japan Tea, $1 25, generally sold at $1 60. All these teas are of extra strength and flavor, carefully selected for the retail trade and guaranteed pure. Extra fine teas for the use of invalids. American Tea Company, No. 2, St. Clair street.

Another Most Extraordinary Cure of Disease.

In detailing a history of the following cure, we feel warranted in doing so from the fact that it is out of the common run of such cases, and therefore warrants us in making special allusion to it. It is that of a young man in Allegheny City, named John Titzell, who, for more than six years, has been afflicted with a disease which threatened not only one of his limbs but even his life.

In the case of young Titzell, no pains had been spared to eradicate from his body the disease which seemed to have taken fast hold of his vitals. The whole system had sunk under the fatal throes of a disease which until DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER was used, was entirely uncontrolled and unmanageable. THE LEG OF THE PATIENT HAD BEEN CUT OPEN FROM THE KNEE TO THE ANKLE, the bone had been scraped, bored and partially cut away, with a view to eradicate from the system the cause of so much constitutional disturbance, which left barely a hope of recovery. Six years had been wasted in the application of fruitless remedies, and when Dr. Keyser was called to see him, in January last, he was barely able to walk, so utter and complete was the prostration.

The friends and neighbors of John Titzell, of No. 4 Chestnut street, Allegheny city, know well enough that we have not over-stated the case. He was there confined entirely to his room, with no prospect before him but to await the fatal issue of his disease. Pale and emaciated, with every day adding to the power of the disease, with no hope of recovery, no wonder that the cure of young Titzell is regarded as one of extraordinary mark, and worthy to be especially noted for the benefit of others. After this extreme prostration, young Titzell is again able to walk everywhere, after a double handful of decayed bone had been expelled from the diseased leg. Many of these bones can be seen at Dr. Keyser's office. We have heretofore had occasion to record similar cases to the one now under consideration, made by Dr. Keyser and his great BLOOD SEARCHER, and the only matter of surprise to us is, that it is not used in all cases where the blood is disordered, or where the ordinary languid outlets of Nature are obstructed, or in a torpid condition.

The cure of the young man above referred to, was effected almost exclusively by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, although the Doctor visited the case every two weeks until the patient, through the action of the medicine, was able to visit his office.

I would also take occasion to state that my friend, PROF. L. OLDSHUE, M. D., visited this case of Titzell with me, and made some important suggestions towards expediting the cure.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. *

NO HOUSE SAFE WITHOUT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

DR. WILSON'S PILLS are rapidly superceding all other family medicines, because they are applicable to so many common cases. They never fail to relieve DYSPEPSIA, and other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. All Druggists sell them.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

Remarkable Cure.

Mr. Titzell, a young gentleman residing in Allegheny City, called at our office yesterday, and personally assured us that the statement of his case and his thorough cure by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, which appears elsewhere in to-day's *Gazette*, is strictly correct. That he has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula for several years, resulting in caries or rottenness of his leg bone. We have in our own family had experience of the great efficacy of Keyser's Blood Searcher, in diseases of the bowels, stomach and of the skin, but this case of Mr. Titzell proves that the medicine is also a *bone* searcher, and should aid in extending its reputation among the afflicted, as a valuable and remarkable medicine.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.* *

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Ladies

If you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mothers nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases. As a

MEDICAL AGENT

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters

ATTEST ITS VIRTUES

and commend its use.

CONSUMPTION!

It would take a man a lifetime to read the treatise that have been written upon this important subject, and if a sick man were to attempt it he would make himself worse by the reading, and die before he got half through. The symptoms of the disease are, hacking cough, expectoration of matter or pus, pain in one or both lungs, chilliness, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, exhausting day or night sweats, hectic fever, wasting of the flesh or marasmus, sometimes expectoration of blood. These are the usual outward symptoms, apparent not only to the observing physician, but to the patient's friends. There are, however, more important symptoms than these, which are only made manifest by auscultation and percussion, terms which mean, in a medical sense, thumping and listening, and they are employed outwardly in order to ascertain what is going on inside of the cavity of the chest. The signs of symptoms elicited in this way are almost surely to demonstrate the true and exact condition of the respiratory organs. A perfect ascultator can not fail in ascertaining whether the Lungs are acting naturally or not. Hence it is the best method of examining the lungs. Their actual condition once discovered, the appropriate treatment is more rapidly arrived at, and every diseased part more completely under the influence of appropriate remedies. We have long been of the opinion that consumption or decay, or wasting of the bodyily strength, was dependent on a depraved state of the blood, which carries, in its course, tuberculous matter, and deposits it in the lungs, or elsewhere in the body, just as calculi or stone is deposited in the bladder, a small particle of which attracts other particles, until it becomes of such offense to the natural functions as to bring on inflamatory action, which action, if it could, would carry it out of the system, and which could have been easily done in the beginning of such diseases. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a compelte and perfect cure in the forming stage of lung diseases. It act on the very principle we have stated above, by enabling the securing or carrying off organs to do a double share of work. Waste and repair are easily comprehended, and if the worn out material be carried off, and the renewing material of a proper character, there must be health and ease, the contrary of sickness and *dis*-ease. In many cases of consumption which have become settled, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup fails to cure, although it will do good in nearly all. He prepares a medicine called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is a great tonic, and strengthens and restores the parts to be renewed, while it dissolves and carries out from the body those particles of worn out or extraneous matter, which only tend to clog or destroy it, by hindering the renewing material being deposited in the proper place.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partiall recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there I called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care, and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser, my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully to the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD,

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and fell away in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood, and afterwards to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and put myself under his treatment, the doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved, and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, became full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM,
Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP:

DR. KEYSER:—My wife has been afflicted with a cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years, which for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case I procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought the first time a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself to a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman, Fifth Ward.

Our son, JAMES PAINTER, some three years ago, was afflicted with consumption of the lungs, for which he was discharged from the army. He was examined by four army physicians, who all agreed that he must die with the disease. We brought him to Dr. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, (now 120 Penn street), who, after sounding his lungs, commenced to treat him, and cured him sound and well. He is now well, and has been so for the past three years. Others afflicted in like manner can likewise be cured.

JAMES PAINTER,
MARY ANN PAINTER.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, Sept. 5th, 1866.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

AND

KEYSER'S LUNG CURE

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, and Lung examinations, 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. *

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

☞ Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 22, 1867.

The local money market showed symptoms of greater closeness. Good paper was difficult to place at rates satisfactory to the borrower, and much of the offerings at the banks was passed over for want of means.

—In the New York market a more active demand for money has set in, and lenders are enabled to advance their rates on new obligations. The Western currency drain has been more marked. One or two of the national banks, of large means, reported having made some heavy remittances. All the banks having country connections are being more or less freely drawn on.

—The New York quotations show another lower range of prices. The report to Messrs. McVay & Co. exhibits the following changes:

U. S. 6s 1881	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107⅞
U. S. 10-40s	102½
December Compounds, 1864	117⅞
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
Gold	141¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾
" 1864	108⅝
" 1865	110
10-40s	102⅝
5-20s, 1865, (January and July)	107¼
August 7-30s	106⅞
June 7-30s	106⅞
July 7-30s	106⅞
December Compounds, 1864	117⅜
Gold	141⅛
Silver	134
New 5-20s, '67	107¼

—Railways are on a declining range from a steady purpose to realize. The advancing tendency in the price of money, and the growing mercantile call for it, intimidate operators at the Stock Exchange. Mr. Bryan's noon report marks the following decline:

Michigan Southern	79¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	91⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	103⅝
Erie Railroad	68⅜
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	44½

—Current transactions are almost entirely on brokers' own account, the outside public having got out of stocks, and being apparently indisposed to buy again at present prices. The *bull* cliques show a disposition to sell round lots at a concession from current prices. At the same time the *bear* side are cautious, and avoid large commitments, preferring to wait for further developments as to the tendency of the money market.

—The defalcation at New York by which the Tradesmen's National Bank has been swindled out of $95,000, we perceive is now attributed to the "accumulation of accidental errors in reckoning." This is the mildest description of such felony yet made public, and the *Journal of Commerce* thinks really beats the famous descriptive apology for the boy "who, partly by design and partly through the merest accident in the world, spit in the schoolmaster's face." The story started in extenuation of the defaulting clerks proved too much for even their modesty, who now confess their criminality. It is gratifying to know, however, that the surplus of the bank, upwards of $450,000, will be affected to the extent of $75,000 only, the bonds of the defaulting clerks lessening the deficiency to this amount.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 23, 1867.

Business since our last was not very active. Operators manifested but little disposition to operate to any extent, although the transactions in refined were the largest we have noted for some days, reaching in the aggregate 4,500 barrels, and extending from September to the end of the year. A portion of the September sales were at half a cent decline from the previous day's figures. The market contained plenty of buyers, provided sellers were willing to accept the decline of a half cent per gallon. Most holders took a different view of matters, holding out for full prices. There were plenty of buyers for standard white, Philadelphia, the last three months, at 31c. Holders were not disposed to sell below 31½c. We heard 32c offered for December, without finding sellers. The sales since our last were as follows:

Transactions in Refined.

1,000 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Sept., B O, 29c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Sept., B O, 29c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Oct., B O, 31c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Nov., B O, 31c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Nov., B O, 31½c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Dec., B O, 31½c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Oct., B O, 31c.
500 bbls, S W, Philadelphia, Nov., B O, 31c.

The crude market was very dull; buyers were shy and not disposed to operate at the present rates. The entire sales were but 500 barrels. The receipts during the same period were 326 barrels. Sales 200 barrels, Smith's Ferry barrels returned, 8¼c, and 300 barrels Allegheny oil, 40 gravity, on the spot, at 10c. The rates at Oil City ranged from $3 15 to 3 25 per barrel.

NEW YORK.

The market for crude is quiet but firm at 12½c in bulk, says the *Commercial List* of Wednesday, and about 18c in shipping order; sales 1,700 bbls, low gravity at 13c in bulk and 13½c packages returned; 500 do, 40@47 gravity, in shipping order, 18c; and 4,000 do, for September, 12½c. Refined in bond has been in active request for export, and the market has ruled steady and closes firm at 27½c for S. W.; the sales are 150 bbls P. L. S. to W., at 25½; 400 do S. W., in lots, 26½c; 16,000 do, 27@27½c, mostly at the higher price; 500 do, P. W. 27½c; 3,000 do S. W. for August, 27½c, B. O.; 500 do, P. W. on private terms; 3,000 do. S. W. for September, 28c S. O., and 29c B. O.; 1000 do, P. W., on private terms; 2,500 do, S. W., for October, 31c B. O.; and 500 do, for November, 31c B. O. Free is in good demand, and sales have been made of 200 bbls L. S. to W. at 43c; 150 do P. L. S. to W., 42@44c, and 300 do, S. W., 43@45c; 200 do Naptha sold at 12c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fort Wayne Railroad	20	W. M'Cutcheon	104
J. S. Dilworth & Co	25	Fisher Bro	177
Total			326

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 265 bbls ref. to Forsyth, Bro & Co, Philadelphia.
Weightman & Anderson, 150 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 100 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.
H Koehler & Co, 50 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Pacific Oil Co, 100 bbls tar to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

J Miller & Co, 109 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Oil City OilMarket

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 22, 1867.

Oil $2 90@3 00 at the Wells. At Oil City, $3 15@3 25 and quiet. L.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, August 22, 1867.

Trade, although not brisk, is steadily improving. There is a general impression prevailing that prices on almost every commodity must decline, and hence dealers have purchased, thus far, very sparingly, and only to supply immediate wants. There continues an active market in flour, and prices remain stationary, but there seems some indications of an early advance, as stocks are very meagre and receipts light. Groceries are more active. There is very little doing in grain. There is an active market in bacon and lard.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: flour 637 bbls; apples 373 bbls; cheese 93 boxes; corn 358 sacks; wheat 30 sacks; rye 153 sacks, and oats 1,247 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted.

BACON AND LARD—Sugar cured hams are in fair request at 21@21½c; shoulders in fair demand at 12½c, an advance of ¼c; sides at 14¼c, an advance of ¼c; plain hams 18½c, and lard at 13c ℔ ℔.

LARD OIL—There is a good demand, with but a light stock. We quote No. 1 at $1 05 and No. 2 at 85c ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice butter are small and prices rule high. We quote a prime article in demand at 23@25c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—There is a dull market for eggs at 13@14c ℔ dozen.

APPLES—Receipts are improving and prices drooping. Sales of 20 bbls choice were made at $4 50@5 00 ℔ bbl. Other sales are reported at $2 50, $3 50 and $4 00 ℔ bbl.

PEACHES—We note sales of 40 boxes Eastern at $2 75 ℔ box, and 150 boxes at $2 50@3 00 ℔ box.

CHEESE—We quote W. R. at 10@12c, and Goshen at 15c ℔ ℔—a decline.

HAY—Prices remain as last quoted, viz, $15@19 00 ℔ ton for choice timothy per country wagons.

RYE FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, ETC.—We quote the Washington street mills prices for fresh ground articles as follows: Rye flour $8 25 ℔ bbl; Corn meal, $1 10 ℔ bushel; chopped corn and oats, $2 30 ℔ hundred; chop corn, $2 20 ℔ hundred, and corn bran, $1 50 ℔ hundred.

WHEAT—We quote new red winter wheat at $2 05@2 15 ℔ bush. An occasional sale is made at higher figures, but the article in such sales is very superior in quality. There is very little doing. A cotemporary remarks: It is asserted by some of the Western writers on agriculture that the crop is not likely to prove so extensive as the public had been led to believe, from the appearance of the fields before harvest, and some disappointment is expressed at the light yield, so far as the process of threshing has been carried. One writer goes so far as to assert that there will be no more than an average crop, and that the popular estimate of 225,000,000 bushels is fully 40,000,000 above the mark. What reliance there is to be upon such figures it is impossible to say, but that the disposition to mark down the crop had the effect to strengthen prices somewhat, cannot consistently be doubted. It is a fact upon which all are agreed, however, that the great bulk of the crop of both winter and spring wheat has been secured in more than usually good condition, and we shall at least have an abundance for home use, and probably a fair surplus for export, since—the South being self-sustaining—there will be no such exhaustive drain in that direction as was witnessed last season.

OATS—We note sales of 5,500 bushels Oats, to arrive at 50c ℔ bush; 2 cars at the depot, in sacks, at 55c; 2 cars F. O. B., on track at 57c; 200 bush in depot at 55c, and 100 bush delivered at 60c ℔ bush.

CORN—Sales reported of 1 car ear, F. O. B., at $1 05, and 3 cars shelled do at the same figure.

RYE—Prices are advancing. We note a sale of 30 bush on Wednesday, delivered, at $1 20; 66 sacks, to-day, at the depot at the same figure, and 2 cars F. O. B. Elevator, at $1 25 ℔ bush.

FLOUR—We quote old spring and new red winter flour at $11 50 ℔ bbl, and scarce and in demand at these quotations. New spring wheat flour at $10 75@11 ℔ bbl. The market appears very unsettled, and it is difficult to give correct quotations.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

CATTLE—The exports during the week were the largest we have noted for some time past, exceeding last week 5,000 head. The largest portion went through to New York direct. The market was a poor one for sellers, who in order to effect sales had to submit to a further decline. The extreme rates were $2 75@8 00 ℔ cwt. For the latter figure but one lot was disposed of. The balance sold ranged from $4 00@6 50 ℔ cwt. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 8	2,335	$3 12@8 50
August 15	1,735	$4 75@7 40
August 22	1,785	$2 75@8 00

HOGS—The market contained a large supply, and prices gave way. The decline for the week was from 50@70c ℔ cwt. The increase in sales were 838 head. The extreme rates were $5 90@7 35. The advantage of the market was on the purchaser's side. The sales and prices for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 8	4,548	$6 50@7 37
August 15	3,827	$6 60@7 45
August 22	4,665	$5 90@7 35

SHEEP—The market contained a fair supply. The rates of last week were steadily maintained. The Eastern shipments were large—exceeding 20,000 head. The sales as compared with last week show a falling off amounting to 2,398 head. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 8	8,275	$4 00@6 00
August 15	10,435	3 00@5 00
August 22	8,037	3 15@5 00

SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK EAST, PER P. R. R., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20TH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	705	2,185	8,949	71
N. Y. via Phila	187	....	881	....
N. Y. via Allentown	2,327	6,880	6,484	95
Baltimore	39	2,018	....	16
Way Stations	1,921	115	4,250	107
Total	5,179	11,198	20,564	289

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Rodgers	Pidcock & Co.	175	14,262	$4 00
F Boose	Pidcock & Co.	414	35,525	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co.	199	17,265	4 50
W H Conner	Pidcock & Co.	25	2,160	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co.	102	9,075	4 75
Moore	Pidcock & Co.	193		$2 ℔ head.
J A Gibson	J Raule	104	14,660	5 12
A Smith	J Raule	101	8,810	4 12
B Scattergood	J Raule	42	4,175	3 50
Lafferty	J Raule	200	18,725	4 25
G W Weaver	J Raule	202	17,565	4 50
J Hamlin	J Raule	100	1,190	4 37
G Hamlin	J Raule	191	15,325	4 37
H Lauder	J Raule	200	18,025	3 00
H Ruff	J Raule	106	8,940	4 50
A Steel	J Raule	99	8,420	4 40
D Myers	A Deatrich	51	4,000	3 50
J W Hawkins	A Deatrich	214	16,340	4 00
R S Kles	E Barclay	102	18,125	4 55
T Warkman	H Deatrich	203	15,800	3 93
J B Sheaffer	H Deatrich	191	15,335	3 62
B Scattergood	H Deatrich	62	4,519	3 50
B S Phillips	H Deatrich	200	16,675	4 00
J Brook	John Lloyd	200	16,300	3 75
Lafferty	John Lloyd	173	14,760	4 00
J F Brinard	John Lloyd	180	16,540	4 80
J Cunningham	John Lloyd	211	18,720	5 00
W J Thompson	John Lloyd	180	17,425	5 00
Walton & Herb't	John Lloyd	100	9,350	4 25
Hedges & T	D M'tgomery	196	15,400	3 15
E Milligan	G Pratt	190	17,050	4 40
Lafferty	J Binn	96	7,675	3 75
S Arbygass	D Cassliman	200	16,215	p 1
F Macksmon	S Pancoast	96	8,210	4 25
J Wining	S Pancoast	78	7,810	4 00
Hedges & T	S Pancoast	116	9,025	4 15
M Carter	S Pancoast	99	8,760	5 00
B Curran	S Pancoast	182	15,438	3 50
R W Davis	E Barclay	203	14,325	4 00
Hedges & T	Pidcock & Co.	102	9,950	4 75
Hedges & T	Pidcock & Co.	115	8,750	3 90

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
E Brubaker	Singer & Im	71	14,400	$6 90
Hedges & T	Singer & Im	47	10,890	7 15
Scott & Martin	Singer & Im	244	62,110	7 30
Scott & Martin	Singer & Im	48	10,000	7 30
J L Barnes	Singer & Im	90	23,235	7 30
Bath & N	Singer & Im	81	21,800	7 35
Messenger & Co.	Singer & Im	214	45,400	7 35
Messenger & Co.	Singer & Im	86	22,485	7 20
Messenger & Co.	Singer & Im	200	44,985	7 30
T Sackett	Singer & Im	279	67,815	7 37
Allenton & Co	Singer & Im	93	24,010	7 35
G W Smith	Singer & Im	134	33,790	7 25
C A Thayer	Singer & Im	68	16,100	6 50
J M Commons	Singer & Im	19	4,410	6 75
Singer & Im	Orr	37	8,210	6 12
Wm Blackwood	Gilchrist & Co.	88	15,540	6 55
T Robinson	Gilchrist & Co.	52	13,125	7 25
T Robinson	Gilchrist & Co.	53	11,375	7 25
Pidcock & Co	Gilchrist & Co.	114	22,180	7 20
L A Phillips	Gilchrist & Co.	75	22,465	7 55
Messenger & Co.	Gilchrist & Co.	117	22,710	7 40
Smith & T	Gilchrist & Co.	137	36,655	7 25
Messenger & Co.	Gilchrist & Co.	222	45,125	7 40
L Potter	Gilchrist & Co.	134	27,025	6 80
G H Thompson	Gilchrist & Co.	174	45,645	7 50
M Myers	Gilchrist & Co.	156	39,000	7 25
Metzler & McB	Pidcock & Co.	223	38,885	6 75
S C Munn	J Harris	122	24,900	6 80
C K Warner	J Harris	114	22,825	6 80
Lafferty	Halligan & Co.	76	16,750	6 75
Garber & Shank	Halligan & Co.	101	17,860	6 25
S B Akins	Halligan & Co.	107	22,400	6 25
T Wining	Halligan & Co.	63	10,050	6 25
E Milligan	Halligan & Co.	94	17,175	6 25
W Patridge	Halligan & Co.	161	26,510	6 25
Lafferty	Halligan & Co.	87	12,740	6 25
Lafferty	Halligan & Co.	42	7,110	6 37
Mitchell	Halligan & Co.	53	9,600	6 12
G W Weaver	Halligan & Co.	50	9,200	6 25
C A Scott	Halligan & Co.	80	13,000	6 25
S Hoffman	Halligan & Co.	56	9,440	6 30
Lafferty	Messenger & Co.	42	8,210	7 00
W A Rhoadcline	Messenger & Co.	177	33,780	6 37
Halligan & Co.	Messenger & Co.	36	6,860	6 25
Singer & Imhoff	Messenger & Co.	27	6,110	6 20
Hedges & Taylor	Messenger & Co.	51	10,400	6 25
M Carter	Messenger & Co.	61	10,250	6 25
J Hanlin	Messenger & Co.	50	10,300	6 [illegible]
Gilchrist & Co	Messenger & Co.	22	4,890	5 90

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor	Messenger & Co.	2	1,750	$4 50
Hedges & Taylor	H Miller	35	33,125	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	W Dufty	20	20,550	5 80
Hedges & Taylor	G Marks	24	18,160	4 90
Hedges & Taylor	Keifer & Co	23	19,700	5 37
Hedges & Taylor	Swope	19	19,800	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	P Strays	26	16,200	4 95
Glass & L	J Hamilton	28	28,825	4 50
Glass & L	J McArdle	2	1,450	4 75
Glass & L	Cheevers	42	35,700	5 65
Glass & L	J McArdle	28	20,025	4 62
Glass & L	H Miller	20	20,080	6 00
Glass & L	S Miller & Co	34	40,900	7 00
Glass & L	S Miller & Co	34	40,320	6 00
Glass & L	Pottager	39	36,625	5 50
Glass & L	Lewis	3	2,875	6 00
Glass & L	Todd	22	17,125	3 50
Glass & L	Reed	24	18,600	4 40
Smith & Tomage	H Miller	40	43,725	6 20
Smith & Tomage	Dawson	40	35,925	6 75
Smith & Tomage	H Todd	17	18,125	6 00
Smith & Tomage	Garvis & Shank	23	15,550	5 25
Smith & Tomage	H Miller	23	22,225	5 85
Smith & Tomage	J McArdle	19	18,425	4 50
Swope	J McArdle	32	27,400	7 20
M'I Bishop	R Mayne	21	19,150	2 62
T Workman	J McArdle	22	17,525	5 00
C A Thayer	J Cassidy	16	19,975	5 80
Baird	H Miller	19	18,200	6 00
Cannon	R Mayne	19	17,300	4 62
Anderson	J McArdle	2	2,560	5 75
J Aull	Strayes	2	1,550	6 00
J Aull	R Mayne	1	835	5 75
J Aull	Cheevers	8	4,575	5 65
Neff	Fol z	3	2,200	5 60
B Phillips	Erb	21	19,425	5 80
B Phillips	W Dufty	7	6,250	5 00
B Phillips	W Dufty	9	9,300	2 62
Hiser	Burgg	22	17,200	4 64
P O'Conner	Pettinger	20	19,675	5 65
M Cornell	Pettinger	21	20,200	5 70
J Aull	Pettinger	2	1,550	5 00
J H Thomas	Zimmerman	22	19,150	5 30
Rowe & Styer	Brubaker	60	61,175	6 25
F Blair	G Marks	12	10,950	3 68
Shipton	G Marks	19	18,450	5 69
Marks & Co	Jamison	20	15,750	5 12
Rothchilds	Shamberg	3	3,225	5 75
Guthrie	Lewis & Co	22	14,925	5 00
Crosby	Lewis & Co	8	5,300	5 00
Crosby	Lewis & Co	18	12,025	4 50
McGaw	Heigelber	22	18,450	5 40
P Klemans	Hazelwood	37	36,750	6 39
Shields	J McArdle	32	37,325	7 20
Batterty	J McArdle	18	17,300	6 12
Allsdorf	J McArdle	18	20,850	6 50
Keef & R	Hedges & C	32	32,675	6 00
Keef & R	Hedges & C	39	37,850	6 00
Ford	J Fultz	18	17,400	5 65
Barker	J Fultz	18	18,225	5 65
P Kines	S Huber	19	18,150	2 60
Kent	R Mayne	24	20,125	2 75
Moore	T Mooney	17	17,725	5 75
P Motter	D V Moore	58	54,075	6 00
Chalfant	D Foust	14	18,800	7 00
Hunsburger	Wright & Moore	41	39,875	6 00
F Whetelsey	A H Desh	18	19,025	6 50
Thayer	E F Hahn	57	50,325	6 37
Greenwalt	H Hiller	41	38,625	3 75
J Lamb	Mooney & Smith	46	59,900	8 00
Glass & Lafferty	Lewis & Co	22	54,925	5 00
Glass & Lafferty	Guthrie	18	12,265	5 00
Glass & Lafferty	Guthrie	8	6,450	4 50
Glass & Lafferty	Fillimore	18	12,025	4 50
Glass & Lafferty	Fillimore	8	5,300	5 00

P Klemens bought from Valentine 48 head of extra Ohio cattle, average weight 1,325 ℔s., at $110 ℔ head.

New York Coffee and Sugar Markets.

Coffee—There is a continued fair demand for Brazil for home use, says the *Shipping List* of the 21st inst., and the market closes firmly at the improvement noticed in our last. The sales are 5,700 bags Rio, per Catharina, 4,091 do, balance per Polina, 4,683 do, per Trinculo, before arrival, on private terms; and 692 do per Shawmut, 10½@11c, gold, in bond. At Baltimore, 434 bags per Ellen, sold at 9½c; 3,220 do per Waveiet, 9¼c; and 127 do per Redwing, 11¼c, all gold, in bond. At Philadelphia, 1,715 bags Rio, at 9½@10c, gold, in bond, and 1,860 do in lots, 14½@18½c, gold, in bond, ℔ 4 mos. In other descriptions there is a firm feeling, with sales of 669 bags Costa Rica, for home use, 200 do Laguayra, and 440 do St. Domingo, for export, on terms not transpired. The stock of Rio and Santos in the United States, at latest dates, was, at this Port, 56,711 bags; at Baltimore 20,579, and at Philadelphia 4,549—total 81,839 bags.

Sugar—There is a continued and pretty active demand for Raw, for home use, and the market remains strong at the full prices current at the close of last week; indeed, for some descriptions we have raised our quotations one-eighth of a cent ℔ lb. The offerings continue light, and chiefly of parcels which it is not desirable should be placed in store. We now quote No. 12 Cuba Box, 12½c; fair refining 11⅜c; good refining 11⅝c; and refining Porto Rico 11⅞@12c, all 4 mos. Refined is inactive, and a little lower—say for other than Stuart's, 16¼@16⅜c for hard; 15@15⅝c for soft white, and 13⅝@14⅜c for yellow. The sales of raw are 250 bags and 4,270 hhds Cuba at 11@12⅜c; 50 clarified do, 14c; 150 Porto Rico, 12¼@13¼c; 123 Barbadoes, 12@12½c; 124 hhds, 45 bxs, and 419 bbls Demerara, 11⅜@11¾c; 15 hhds St. Croix, 12½c; and 2,012 bxs Havana, 11@15c, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 70,712 hhds, 65,471 bxs and bags, and 27,962 bags, against 85,957 hhds, 75,761 bxs, 59,471 bags sugar, and 50 hhds Melado last year, and 77,319 hhds, 43,148 bxs, 89,429 bags sugar, and 1,825 hhds Melado the year before.

Fruit Market.

The business in foreign dried continues on a moderate scale, says the New York *Commercial List* of Wednesday last, being confined to the immediate wants of consumers. The crop of Malaga Raisins is said to be good, and receipts of new are expected the last of next month. The sales are 2,850 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 00@4 10; 100 do London Layer, $4 05; 1,400 half boxes Layer, $1 80@1 85; 400 quarter boxes, 80c; 45 cases Citron, part 21½c gold; 5 bales Languedoc Almonds, 39c; 200 drums Turkey Figs, 22c; 350 cases Sardines, part 18½c for quarter boxes; 500 bags Brazil Nuts, 800 do Curacao Pea Nuts, 50 bbls Currants, 10 casks Turkey Prunes, 25 do new crop do, to arrive, and 50 bales Denia Almonds, in bond, for export, on terms no transpired. Palermo Lemons may be quoted at $12, Mesina $13, and Mesina $14 ℔ box. New Dried are quiet at 5@7c for Southern Apples, 7@8c for Western, and 8½@9c for State; 20@25c for Peeled Peaches, 9@11c for Unpeeled, 20@25c for Blackberries, and 25@30c for Cherries. Southern Green Apples sell at $3 50@5 00 ℔ barrel. Peaches have arrived freely, probably 80,000 baskets since our last, but many of them have been in bad order, and these sold down as low as 25c ℔ basket, up to $1 25 for good, closing yesterday at about $1 00@2 00 ℔ basket for fair to good. The early crop is reported to have prematurely ripened, and many growers have been disappointed at the result—besides, in consequence of the wet weather, many thousands of baskets have perished, and been sold for less than the cost of laying them down here. By auction 195 boxes Palermo Lemons sold at $11 37½@11 62½, cash.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 22.—Flour quiet; city XX $10 75@11 00; Country do $10@10 25; X $9 50@10 00. Wheat dull and lower at $1 84 for No. 1; $1 77 for No. 2. Oats unsettled at 44c for No. 1; 43c for No. 2. Corn weak at 93c for No. 1.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

CATTLE—The market was not a favorable one for drovers, who pronounce the past week one of the hardest they have experienced for a long time. The supply was largely in excess of the demand. The rates, however, show a decline in prices as compared with last. The lower qualities are reported at fifty cents lower (see our table of comparisons) The sales this week exhibit a falling off, reaching 316 head. The number remaining unsold and driven over to the Central Yard were larger than usual. Among the number sold were 175 head for which no figures were obtained. The extreme range of prices were one extra lot sold at $8 ℔ cwt. The best retailing cattle sold at from $7 00 to $7 75 ℔ cwt. The heaviest portion of the sales were from $5 75 to $7 25 ℔ cwt. Several lots of bulls were disposed at at prices varying from $2 50 to $3 50 ℔ cwt. The butchers that are in the habit of purchasing cheap meat had a lively time during the week.

The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 8	841	$3 50@8 50
August 15	1,275	$3 00@8 00
August 22	916	$2 50@8 00

HOGS—The market was devoid of activity; the sales made being in a retail way. Prices were a shade lower. The operations for the past two weeks were:

August 15	70	$7 00@7 50
August 22	80	6 50@7 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market contained an abundant supply. The sales were the largest reported for a long time. Prices were a shade lower; the best quality ranged from $4 75@5 00 ℔ cwt; medium about $4 00@4 50; common and inferior $3 00@3 75 ℔ cwt. Retail prices were a shade higher. Lambs were in better supply. The range of prices were $1 00@3 25 ℔ head. The operations for the past two weeks were as follows:

August 15	590	$3 00@5 50
August 22	870	3 00@5 00

The above sales being an increase over last week of 280 head. The market favored purchasers more than usual.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Thrasher sold 16 head Western Reserve cows at $33 ℔ head,

Chryst sold 17 head of medium Ohio cattle at $53 ℔ head.

Stukeley sold 19 head of stockers at $4 75 ℔ cwt.

Myers & Needy sold 16 head of Licking county, Ohio heifers at $5 50@7 00 ℔ cwt.

Craig sold 17 head of good Lawrence county, Pa., steers at $6 87 ℔ cwt.

Porter sold 14 head at $6 00@6 50 ℔ cwt.

McAllister reports the following transactions, viz: 20 head at $4 75@6 00, 22 head at $4 50@6 25, 20 head at $4 50@6 00, and 16 head at $4 00@6 00 ℔ cwt.

Carr & Dolan report sales of 55 head in lots at $4 50@6 50 ℔ cwt.

Marks & Trauerman sold 60 head at $5 50@8 00 ℔ cwt.

Kraus & Haas reports sales of 106 head in lots at $5 50@7 50 ℔ cwt.

Rothchilds & Byrne sold 25 head at $5 00@5 00 ℔ cwt.

Snyder sold 18 head at $5 75 ℔ cwt.

M. Verner sold, in a retail way, 38 head at $6 75@7 40 ℔ cwt.

P. Hartman sold 44 head at $3 00@7 50 ℔ cwt.

J. Shomburg sold 11 head at $5 00@7 00 ℔ cwt.

Kutz & Co sold 12 head at $5 00@6 00 ℔ cwt.

Arnold & Co. sold 16 head at $5 00@7 00 ℔ cwt.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head at $6 00@8 00 ℔ cwt.

E. Newton sold 16 head of good steers at $7 15 ℔ cwt.

Glass & Lafferty report the following: Retailed 41 head at $4 75@6 25 ℔ cwt.

Hazlewood & Co. sold 35 head of good Iowa steers at $7 00@7 62 ℔ cwt.

John Kerwin sold 20 head of cows and steers from Belmont county, Ohio, at $5 50@6 50; 22 do. from Holmes county, Ohio. The terms of the latter were withheld.

Clarie Hudson sold 20 head Western Reserve steers at $4 50@6 50 ℔ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1867.

Weather cloudy and warm; light rain this morning.

FLOUR—Dull and 15@20c lower, at $9 25@10 35 for spring extra; $11 50@12 50 for white amber winter; $10 25 for red winter.

WHEAT—Less active and declined 3@4c on winter, and 2c on spring; sales of No. 1 red at $2 12@2 15; No. 2 red $2 04@2 07; No. 1 spring, $1 89@1 92; No. 2 $1 80@1 84; closing at $1 80@1 81 for No. 2.

CORN—Dull and ½c lower, at 93½@93¾c for No. 1; 92@92½c for No. 2, closing at 93c for No. 1.

OATS—2@2½c lower, at 47@48c, closing at the outside.

RYE—Active; No. 1, 1@2c higher; No. 2, 5@6c higher, closing firm.

BARLEY—Active and 4@5c higher at $1 12½ for No. 1; $1 03@1 06 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BEEF CATTLE—Very dull at $5 75@6 62½ for fair to good smooth.

HOGS—Very dull, closing nominal at $6 50@7 00 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton steady; sales 1,300 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 1,548 bbls; market dull and 10@20c lower, at [illegible] for extra western; [illegible] for choice do; $9 25@11 10 for shipping Ohio; $11 25@12 25 for trade brands, and $10@14 [illegible] for new St. Louis. California dull, sales 250 bbls at [illegible]. Rye flour dull, sales 280 bbls at $7 25@8 75. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts of wheat 18,210 bush; market dull and 2@3c lower; sales [illegible] bush at $2 [illegible] for southern; $2 38 [illegible]; $2 [illegible] for white southern; $2 85 for extra choice white California; $2 45 for mixed State, and $2 55 for new white Michigan, an outside price. Rye easier; sales 7,000 bush at $1 75 for new western; [illegible] and 1,000 bush old western on private terms. Barley dull. Malt in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bush on private terms. Receipts of corn 125,139 bush; market less active and about ½c lower; sales 96,000 bush at $1 11@1 13 for new mixed western; $1 10@1 12 for unsound. Receipts of oats 10,524 bushels; market dull and lower; [illegible] old western; 80@85c [illegible]. Coffee fairly active; sales 50 [illegible]. Sugar firm; sales 50 [illegible] dull. Petroleum steady at 12@12½c in bond for crude, 27@27½c for refined in bond. Hops quiet. Pork firmer; sales 6,750 bbls at $23 37@23 62, and closing at $23 50 cash; $22 75 for old mess; $19 75@20 [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] prime mess. Beef firm; sales 150 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull. Bacon quiet. Cut meats dull; sales 280 packages at 11@11½c for shoulders and 13@16c for hams. Lard firmer; [illegible]. Butter steady at 15@28c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 11@13½c. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining; 15,000 bush corn at 7½d per sail, and 4½d per steam.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and heavy, however, the decline being chiefly upon common and medium grades. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower. Rye heavy at $1 73@1 75 for new western. Oats heavy at 80@85c for new western and 73c for inferior old western. Corn quiet at $1 11@1 13 for good to prime new mixed western; $1 10@1 12 for unsound do. Pork quiet; sellers of mess at $23 62@23 75; buyers at $23 56@23 60. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady and quiet. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard active and very firm at 13½@14c for fair to prime steam, and 14c for kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Flour firm and in good demand, and prices higher; family $10@11. Wheat unchanged and firm; [illegible]. Corn firm and in good demand at 90@91c for No. 1. Oats higher: No. 1 62c. Rye scarce and in demand at $1 25. Cotton dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at 30c in bond. Provisions generally buoyant, and all articles held higher: $23 50 was refused for mess pork this afternoon, and 12½c for lard; 11¼c for bulk shoulders, and 13½c for sides. Bacon is held ¼c higher, and holders indifferent about selling. Sugar firm at 12@15c; Coffee at 22@27c. Butter scarce at 22@25c for fresh. Linseed oil firm at $1 15. Tallow in demand at 12c, and very scarce. Gold 140½ buying.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Receipts of beeves thus far this week are 5,000; prices ½c lower; excepting on 48 premium Illinois steers, fed on the farm of Governor Oglesby, which brought 16½@17½c. There was nothing sold at over 16c, and from that down to 11c. On and after Monday cattle freight will be raised to 69c per 100 ℔s from either Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh or Buffalo. Sheep and Lambs—Supply large and prices ½c lower since Monday; the best sheep will hardly bring 6c; the choicest lambs are offering at 8c. Swine dull at 6@7½c for common to prime corn fed.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Coffee, nominal and unchanged. Flour, steady, without quotable change. Wheat, advanced 5c; choice white $2 60@2 70; red $2 50. Corn—White $1 12@1 13; yellow $1 16@1 20. Oats irregular; choice 68@70c. Provisions firm, with a good consumptive demand for bacon; shoulders 13¼@13½c; rib sides 15¼@15½c; clear rib 16¼@16½c. Lard—Sales 230 tierces city for export at 13c; prime Western is held at 13½c. Bulk shoulders dull, at 12¼c; rib sides 14½c. Mess pork $24 50. Whisky unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Hemp firm and unchanged. Flour quiet: buyers are holding off, but prices are not quotably changed. Wheat heavy and 2@5c lower: prime to fancy white, $2 25@2 35; do red, $2 20@2 30; good to choice spring, $1 65@1 90. Corn firm at $1 05@1 27 for white; $1 05@1 10 for mixed and yellow. Oats firm at 65@68c. Barley $1 13 for choice spring. Rye firm and higher, at $1 05@1 15. Groceries steady and unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged. Whisky firmer.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—Sales of 159 hhds tobacco at $3 60@16 25 for lugs to medium leaf; choice $27@28 25. Superfine flour $9 20; choice A No 1 new, $11. Wheat $2 05@2 10. Corn, in bulk, 85c for ear; shelled $1 00, delivered. Oats 55@60c, in bulk. Rye $1 25. Mess pork, $23 50. Bacon shoulders, 12¼@12½c; clear sides, 16½c; sugar cured hams, 20½@21c, packed. Lard in tierces, 12½@12¾c. Cotton quiet at 24@25c. Groceries unchanged. Raw whisky, in bond, 30c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Although there was a severe rain storm through the day, still the market exhibits a fair degree of activity, which indicates that buyers are in want of goods and must have them. Prices are generally firm for all kinds of staple fabrics. Worsted plain dress goods are sought after at full prices. Fine woolens in novelties are wanted at full prices for suits and cloakings, but low grades are still dull and depressed.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 22.—Receipts of cattle this week 6,500 head; prices declined ½c; sales 3,600 head at 5@9c; some extra Kentucky steers are held at 9c. Sheep lower and neglected; receipts 10,000 head; sales 3,000 head at 4¼@5¼c. Lambs 6½@7c. Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head; sales 8,000 head at $7 37½@7 50, the outside for a drove of extra western, averaging 200 ℔s.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—Petroleum—crude 16c; refined in bond 26¼@27¼c. Flour dull. Wheat—red $2 35@2 45; new Kentucky white $2 77½. New rye $1 60. Corn firm; yellow $1 25. Oats dull.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—Cotton quiet but steady at 25½@26c. Corn—whole range $1@1 10; Oats 60@65c. Bran $16@18 ℔ ton. Provisions unchanged in every respect.

MARRIED:

BURDSAL—PRITCHARD—At the bride's residence, August 20th, by the Rev. T. S. Hill, JESSE BURDSAL, of Cincinnati, to Miss MARY A. PRITCHARD, of Pittsburgh.

[Cincinnati, Evansville and St. Louis papers copy.]

DIED:

BYRNE—On Wednesday afternoon, August 21st, at 4½ o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET BYRNE, relict of Martin Byrne, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

Her funeral will be from the residence of M. McCullough, Jr., in Lawrenceville, on FRIDAY MORNING next, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FRENCH—At noon, on Thursday, 22d instant, AARON M., infant son of Aaron and Euphrasia French, aged eleven months and twelve days.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, in Pitt township, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, at half-past one o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON

AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S

INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

☞For sale by all Grocers.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

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118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Government Depository,

NO. 82 FOURTH ST.

7-30 NOTES

EXCHANGED INTO

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

☞ U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140⅜@140½.

NEW YORK, August 22—P. M.

MONEY

Rather more active at 4@6 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Lower opening at 141¼, advancing to 141¾, and closing at 140⅜@140½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Are ⅛@½ lower, closing firmer; coupons '81, 110¾; do '62, 113⅛; do '64, 109¼; do '65, 110¼; do new, 108; 7-30's, 107.

STOCKS

Were unsettled during the day, closing steady. 5:30 prices: Ohio Certificates, 26¼@26½; Canton, 46@46¼; Cumberland, 32@35; Quicksilver, 27½@28; Mariposa, 10@10¼; Western Union Telegraph, 43@43¼; Pacific Mail, 147@147¼; Atlantic Mail, 112½@112¾; New York Central, 104⅛@105; Erie, 68⅝@68¾; Hudson River, 123¼@123½; Reading, 103⅝; Michigan Central, 109@110; Michigan Southern, 80¼@80½; Illinois Central, 118¾@119; Pittsburgh, 92@92½; Toledo, 122¼@123; Northwestern, 44⅛@44½; preferred, 68¼@68⅜; Ft. Wayne, 103⅜@103½; Burlington and Quincy, 150; St. Paul, 47¼; Wabash, 48¼.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Adams Express, 74½@74¾; American, 73@74; United States, 73@75½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 66@66¾; Merchants' Union, 17@17½.

BORDER STATE BONDS.

Tennessee ex-coupons 66; do new 65.

MINING SHARES

Stronger: Gregory $6 85; Corydon $1 10; Edge Hill $3 10; Gunnel $2 55; Eldorado $2 60; Quartz Hill $1 75; Smith & Parmelee $5 15@5 50.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $2,665,880; payments $1,789,705; balance $139,264,245.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Cotton unchanged; sales 400 bales; receipts 61 bales; exports 1,038 bales. Flour quiet; common $6 50; trible extra $11 85. Corn in good demand; holders claim 10c advance; sales of white mixed at $1 20; mixed yellow and white in lots $1 17@$1 20. Oats in fair demand at 70c. Bacon—supply light; holders asked 13½@14c for shoulders, and 15c for clear sides. Lard—choice kegs 14½c. Gold 140. Sterling 153@155. New York sight exchange ⅛ premium.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 22.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; buyers are holding off for lower prices; sales of 10,000 bushels new white Michigan at $2 52½@2 55, and 2,700 do No 3 new Chicago, in lots, at $2. Corn dull; sales, early, of 16,000 bushels at $1 07@1 08; later, 18,000 do at $1 01½@1 02, closing firm at $1 02. Oats nominal. Barley—Market bare. Rye—Western offered at $1 25, to arrive. Mess pork, lard and highwines, unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 22.—Flour active; superfine firm at $11 25@11 50, and high extras at $10 50@11 00. Wheat—receipts 27,000 bushels; market dull and heavy; extra $2 34. No. 1 white $2 20@2 21 on the spot, and $2 19 for future delivery; No. 1 amber $2 10@2 12.

Oswego Market

OSWEGO, August 22.—Flour active and steady. Wheat scarce; sales 2,000 bus new amber Michigan at $2 25, and 920 do new Chicago spring on private terms. Corn scarce; sales 2,000 bus Illinois at $1 08. Oats scarce and quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 13 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 1 car Washington ore; J Painter & Sons, 3 do Edwards ore; J Hallman, Elsam & Co 1 do do; J S Liggett & Co 300 bushels wheat; A Woods, 71 sacks oats; Wm Flacus & Son, 1 roll leather; Logan & Gregg, 40 bdls scythes, 18 do riddles; Whitmore, Wolff Duff & Co, 6 cases hardware; McCullough & Co 17 half bbls fish; L B Rogers & Sons, 8 boxes hardware; Mosley, Rahm & Co 1 grind stone; Park, McCurdy & Co, 176 cakes copper; A W Shield, 1 car iron; J Hickey, 2 bbls wine, Mercy Hospital, 1 keg wine; J Keamly, 1 do do; Bedford Chair Co, 155 bdls chairs, 14 bdls rockers; John L L Knox, 1 car stone; James Glenn, 2 sacks rye; Markle, Dickson & Co, 20 sacks rags; [illegible]; Ripley & Co, 8 do blocks; S McKaine, 1 bbl vinegar, 1 kg pears; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 161 sacks corn; Wm McKim, 102 sacks rye; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; Parke, Bros & Co, 1 car brick; Anderson, Cook & Co, 20 bxs Star Fire Brick Works, 2 bbls clay; S B Floyd & Co, 15 bbls lubricating oil; Wood & Lukins, 10 bbls crude oil; Pettit & Newlin, 8 do apples; T C Jenkins, 10 boxes cheese, 100 bbls flour; Meverry & Hood, 45 sks rye; J K Barbour, 118 bbls s f oil; Carter, McGraw & Co, 1 box lye; Hammer & Dauler, 3 dozen chairs; A Milliken & Co, 3 do do; Myers, Hopper & Co, 9 do do; J W Woodwell & Son, 5 do do; Leamon & Weise, 8 do do; Van Gorcer & Shepard, 16 bbls apples; Graff & Reiter, 6 do do; H Rex, Jr, 6 do do; Benerbard & Witterner, 1 tub cheese, 3 bbls eggs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 150 sacks oats, 18 bbls apples; W J Steel & Bro, 15 do do; E B Thomas, 44 do do; Wm H Kirkpatrick & Co, 19 do do, 45 sacks oats, 100 barrels flour; Owens & Kennedy, 8 sacks onions; J Herbert, 10 bbls apples, 2 do pears, 1 box plums; Schomaker & Lang, 160 bbls flour; Graff, Hugus & Co, 70 tlid; Rees, Graff & Dull, 2 cars clay; Martin Levy, 18 chimney tops; H Gerwig, 15 bbls vinegar.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—A Croft, 5 bbls vinegar; Ealys & Robertson, 2 cars staves; S C McMasters, 151 sacks wheat; Ewer & Hamilton, 160 sacks flaxseed; W McKee & Co, 173 do wheat; J H Eggard, 4 bbls oil, 2 boxes crackers; Yeagle F Gerdes, 8 bbls glue; A Kroft, 3 bbls vinegar, 10 do potatoes, 1 do apples; W Aufterhide, 5 bbls vinegar; Loppy & Weise, 74 hides; Owens & Kenneny, 16 bbls apples; John Herbert, 14 pkgs produce.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad

Nimick & Co, 4 cars pig iron; F Sellers & Co, 60 tcs tallow, 100 do lard; S B Floyd & Co, 100 bbls flour; L Rosenberger, 50 do whisky; Bricker & Co, 1 car oats; Sheenberger & Bair, 31 cars iron ore; Culp & Shepard, 30 bbls flour; W P Hunter, 1 lot bones; Menor & Harper, 8 oil bbls; H Riddle, 3 bbls eggs, 1 do onions; T C Jenkins, 5 bbls apples, 250 do flour; W J Meek, 73 sacks oats, 1 pail butter, 1 box honey; W J Steel & Bro, 1 bbl eggs, Mackin & McCabe, 3 cars stone; L H Voigt & Co, 2 kegs butter, 2 do lard, 1 box bacon; Keil & Ritchart, 50 bbls flour; A Young & Co, 256 sacks ear corn, 39 do oats; J Glenn, 156 sks oats, 39 do rye; Schneilback & Schott, 1 car hay; F Schilling, 160 bdls paper; C B Leech, 10 bbls flour; Weldon & Kelly, 16 c pumps, 8 water do, 1 iron sink; G H Johnston, 8 m green staves; Munhall & McGraw, 5 bbls tobacco; Lockhart & Frew, 3 bdls flags; G Laing & Co, 2 cars hay; F Slatafer, 1 car lumber; Wm Sumner & Co, 70 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; J S Liggett & Co, 2 cars wheat; J Knox, 12 cider mills; Beckham & Long, 4 do do; Hall & Speer, 1 plow; M J Seward, 1 lot bones.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

A C Whitehead, 39 sacks oats; Knox & McKee, 5 bbls apples; C B Leech, 100 do flour; W Hastings & Co, 1 car staves; Voigt, Ortman & Co, 1 do wheat; J Heath, 5 walnut planks; Kennedy & Lothrop, 47 sks oats; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 7 cases tobacco; E M Johnson, 1 bbl oil; Pittsburgh Paper Mfg Co, 10 bdls printing paper; Ortleib & Co, 3 bales tow; J P Scott, 5 bbls linseed oil; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 1 bx tools; J Lantner, 2 do do; Thomas Seaman, 5 doz selves; McHenry & Hood, 53 sacks oats, 5 do rye, 12 do corn; Mesnor & Harper, 19 do corn; L H Voigt & Co, 11 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, 37 sacks oats; F E Barney, 1 car mill feed; J Knox, 15 grain drills; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 50 do do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; W J Andorson & Co, 1 car old pig metal; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 19 pigs lead; Fisher Bros, 335 bbls crude oil; M Ratigan, 5 boxes mdse; Martin, Brickell & Co, 200 kegs nails; S M Kier & Co, 1 car fire clay; Wm Flacus & Son, 1 car tan bark; H Woodsides, 1 car pig metal; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 2 cars fire brick; O B Jones, 1 car empty carboys; Adams & Austin, 40 sacks oats; William H Kirkpatrick & Co, 6 firkins butter; Marshall Bros, 2 furnace twyers; J Howell, 10 rolls leather; Keil & Ritchart, 20 sacks oats, 15 do rye; H Warner, 49 do rye; B Jones, 4 bbls roofing cement; F Sellers & Co, 21 empty casks; Monongahela House, 8 pkgs marketing; J C Richey, 110 sacks wheat; Various Owners, 28 pkgs marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W McCully & Co, 4 cars sand, 4 bxs glass; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 1 car sand; J McGarvey, 6 bdls old rope; Gwynn & Stoneman, 84 sks wheat; Reed & Johnson, 2 bbls tallow; J S Liggett & Co, 200 sks wheat; Michaels, Albeitz & Co, 25 boxes glass; C J Everly, 2 bxs mdse; C Ihmsen & Sons, 1 car sand; R Stevenson & Co, 20 bdls sheet iron; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 21 coils rope, 2 bales hemp; Loppy & Weise, 1 car bark; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car charcoal; Page Zellers & Duff, 1 car sand; A F Stevenson, 30 sks wheat; Markle, Dickson & Co, 51 bdls Commercial printing paper; J K Smith, 2 hf bbls fish; W F Milligan, 3 rolls leather; S M Wickersham, 17 keg nails; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 5 kegs nuts; James Wiggins, 5 bbls apples; Scott & Gisal, 50 sks wheat; Augustus Kahn, 2 hides, 16 sheep pelts; C H Armstrong, 5 oil bbls.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

HAMMERED IRON FOR

OIL WELL TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE:

98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,

mh21:p PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

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H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod

HOUSEKEEPERS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and Silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALISCS. eod

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x48. Address COMMERCIAL.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—The river is falling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The river is swelling with three feet one inches in the canal by the marks.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The wharf in the vicinity of Wood street bore a faint resemblance to old times. The steamer Linton was receiving for Cincinnati, and took her departure during the afternoon. The R. C. Gray, Captain Anderson, left for lower ports. Both steamers had as much freight as they wanted. A dispatch from Parkersburg says the steamer Leni Leoti left at noon for Pittsburgh. The marks last evening exhibited two feet four inches and falling. It will rise to-day.

THE steamers Linton and R. C. Gray took their departure last evening for the lower ports.

THE Ida Stockdale's profits this season, in the mountain trade, will probably be $50,000 or $75,000.

CAPT. AL. BROWN is rebuilding the steamer W. F. Curtis, at Marietta, and we understand will be steamboating again shortly.

THE locomotive boiler on the Tidioute has been condemned. It will be replaced by a double-flue—the kind that can be relied on.

THE hull of Capt. Gilmore's new towboat has arrived. The machinery of the Dolphin will be placed on this boat with new boilers. This boat will be fitted up with all modern improvements.

BUFFALOS are swarming on the banks of the Arkansas river. Now is the time for lovers of good sport to take their traps, get on a boat and go for a good time.

A RISE IN THE MONONGAHELA.—A dispatch was received from Rice's Landing announcing heavy rains in that vicinity, with the Monongahela at that point rising fast.

THE Nashville *Press and Times* of Monday says: The weather during yesterday was pleasant, but warm. There is now considerable need of rain in this section of country. The Cumberland is still falling; there is now less than twenty inches water on the shoals. Navigation, of course has closed.

THE capital stock, $1,200,000, for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, has been subscribed. The work will be soon commenced. A $2,000,000 railroad bridge across the Missouri river will also soon be commenced at Council Bluffs, to unite that place with Omaha and the Pacific railroad.

CAPT. J. N. SNOWDEN's new light draught steamer has been named Success, a very appropriate one, when it is taken into consideration that the draught of water does not exceed eleven and one-half inches; whilst her carrying capacity is 350 tons. Call down and take a look at one of the prettiest low-water boats built for some time.

THE bridge over the Ohio at the falls is to be the most stupendous and imposing structure in the West, and although the contractors are now only at the foundation, they have hundreds of laborers, artisans and mechanics at work, and advertise for three hundred more well-skilled stone masons at $4 75 per day. The labor bill of the bridge company is now some three thousand dollars per day.

THERE is nothing like being ahead. The Cincinnati papers in June last announced the marriage of Isaac Burdsal to a Pittsburgh lady. We have now the pleasure of stating that the interesting ceremony took place at the bride's residence on Tuesday last. The young couple have our best wishes for a prosperous trip through life. The party will leave for Cincinnati in a few days.

A BIG WHARF BOAT.—The Little Miami, Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad wharf-boat, being constructed by Mr. W. G. McCoy, and to be stationed near the Little Miami Railroad depot, will be three hundred feet long and eighty feet wide. The design is to connect the depot and this monster wharf-boat by a railway, and, by means of a stationary engine, to lower and raise freight cars to and from the boat, to be loaded and unloaded.

IN 1824 Captain Orrin Smith, who now lives in Galena, ascended the Mississippi in a batteau from St. Louis to Galena, and was forty days in making the trip. He immediately commenced running a boat from Galena to St. Paul, which was about the first regular packet in the trade, from which grew the Minnesota Packet Company, which for many years after controlled the river trade in that section. In 1844 there were forty arrivals at St. Paul, which have steadily increased from time to time until they have reached fully one thousand.

THE Alexandria *Democrat* of the 14th inst., has the following:

Old Red has taken another freak—has commenced to rise again all of a sudden—from what cause we can not divine. We have had no rains, and have heard of no rise above.

One word will suffice to tell the plain and sadly deplorable condition of the cotton crop of Rapides: There is not in the parish, on the twenty thousand acres planted in cotton, a single stock remaining with a leaf on it. The worms have done their work of destruction and are now leaving for the want of something to eat.

RIVER REPORTERS' TURN COMING.—Mr. John Arthur, late river reporter of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, received a letter from the War Department, signed U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, notifying him of his appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry. The numerous friends of Lieutenant Arthur will be glad to hear of his good fortune.

SAINT LOUIS.—The steamer Mollie Able has been sold to Captain Barton Able and Captain Henry Sims for $25,000. She cost $100,000.

The steamer Silver Lake is loading for Cincinnati.

DISPATCHES from Pittsburgh say that the river is rising there, from heavy rains in that vicinity Monday night, and that high water is reported coming down the Allegheny and Monongahela. A gentleman who left Pittsburgh Monday night informs us that Cheat river had risen fifteen feet.

We find the above in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The party who furnished the information by telegraph or by word of mouth was disposed to deal in large figures. The rise in Cheat river did not exceed two feet. There was no rise in the Monongahela. The Allegheny rose altogether about twenty inches.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 16th says:

Business on the landing was extremely dull, neither departing steamers nor those arriving having on much freight.

Departures—Lotus No. 2, for Red River; John Kilgour, for St. Louis, and Ezra Porter, for Cincinnati. Arrivals—A. G. Brown, from Lower Coast; Warren Bell, from Ouachita; Rose Franks and St. Nicholas, from Red River, and Henry Adkins, from St. Louis.

The Red River steamer Live Oak will lay up for the present to be thoroughly repaired from stem to stern.

From every direction we have information that the rivers are receding fast, and that hot weather, without rain, will greatly accelerate the decline. The stern-wheelers will then come out in their might, and we will have a season of low water crafts.

PRETTY HARD ON LOUISVILLE.—The prospect is that it will be some time before that benighted people become happy. About the time they have their packet lines all made up on paper, a Memphis paper comes down as follows:

"Memphis is waking up.—The *Avalanche*, of the 16th, has the following in regard to the line of packets for White river organized by our merchants. It says: We call the attention of our merchants (and Chamber of Commerce, if there be one) to this enterprise. Not that we have any expectation of money being raised to compete with these 'foreign aggressors of our territory,' or to invoke the patronage of this place in behalf of our packet lines, which are the only ones that bring orders to our city, and are of any real benefit.

"We must sustain our packet line in every way we can. Boats from above that are freighted there and receive a bonus, can under-bid the freightage of our packet lines, but they take their orders where they properly belong. We must stand by our boats and receive our advantage in the close connections they make and the reciprocal interest manifested by them in securing trade that might be directed to points beyond by the great exertions made elsewhere to secure it."

THE Louisville *Courier* has quit the "low pressure business and turned his attention to tow boats. Listen to the following:

"Captain J. L. Schallcross and Messrs. McCullum have determined to name their new towboat the Peytona, after the ever famous Peytona of old—the fastest boat in the Western world.

"The towboat Peytona is well be a real clipper. The upper works and joiner work are in the hands of McClaran, Cogshall & Co., of the steam planing factory."

The reference to the Peytona is a good joke. The J. M. White waited forty-eight hours in New Orleans in order to convince the parties interested that the Peytona was only a third rate boat in regard to speed. It was, however, no go. Captain Shallcross declared he would wait there all season before he would start ahead. He kept his word, and left the next day after the White, and was fifteen hours longer to Cairo than the White. If the towboat noted above is intended for a clipper, she will have plenty of boats of that class that hail from this city to test her speed. If the owners have any regard for the reputation of their clipper, they had better follow the example of the old Peytona, and not leave ahead of any of our clippers.

THE storm on Monday night was very severe. A number of boats were more or less injured. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday, has the following:

The C. T. Dumont did not arrive at all yesterday. While laying at the Warsaw landing, about five o'clock on Monday evening, a tornado struck her, and her chains not being able to resist, she was blown off shore on the reefs opposite, broadside to the wind. Her cabin, forward of the wheels was blown in, her chimneys, pilot house and texas carried away. Many articles on deck were blown away. No lives were lost, and no one badly hurt, though Capt. David suffered some slight injuries. After the storm the boat was taken to Madison for repairs, and her passengers and perishable freight were brought up by the R. R. Hudson. She had but recently been put in complete order in every respect, and we very much regret her misfortune.

There was a heavy hail and rain storm at Manchester, Monday afternoon. Capt. Gus. Brown, clerk of the T. J. Pickett, reports that while lying fast at the Manchester wharfboat about two o'clock, the storm came up rapidly from the northwest accompanied by a violent wind, and struck the wharfboat and steamer on the port side, blowing them well on the bank. They were weathering through it well, but in a moment the wind hauled round to the south-east, driving the storm back with double force; the chains of the wharfboat being slack, parted, and both boats were blown out in the river. The Pickett had steam on fortunately, and succeeded in towing the wharfboat back to its place.

MOUND CITY—The *Journal*, of Saturday, says: Hambleton, Collier & Co. are pushing work at the Ways with all possible energy. The Quickstep was hauled out on Saturday and the Robt. E. Lee on Tuesday last. They will be ready to lower away within three weeks from the present date. The Great Republic is the next to come out. She arrived at the ways on Thursday evening last, and will patiently rest there until the Quickstep and Lee are off. J. N. Jackson, of this city, has invented a wheel for propelling steamboats, that promises to supersede all the wheels now in use. It is built on an entirely original plan, and, in the model, works splendidly, and no reason presents itself to our mind why it will not work equally well on a large scale. If it does, three times the speed now obtained by boats may be had with the same power. The model obtains its power from the spring of a clock, and the speed thus obtained is wonderful to behold. The new invention consists of an endless chain passing around two wheels of an octagonal form, which wheels rest in a horizontal position, with their axles parallel. The links of the chain are equal in length to one face of the wheel, and to each link is attached a bucket. The chain can be made as strong as necessary, and of any width desired. By this style of wheel six buckets will constantly be in the water doing equal work, whereas, on the ordinary side-wheel boat, but one bucket works at a time in the water, to the accomplishment of much toward propelling the boat. The new wheel power can be applied more directly than in the old styles, on account of its decreased diameter, and there also will be much less leverage against the engines. Mr. Jackson has applied for a patent on his invention, and is perfectly sanguine of its success.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

4p BROWNSVILLE, PA.

VINEGAR, VINEGAR, VINEGAR.

Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar

Pure Cider Vinegar from Economy.

Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar

Pure Cider Vinegar from Economy.

For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

No. 23 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH,

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA

MAIL LINE.,

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,

ELISHA BENNETT........M. A. COX.
FAYETTE.........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN.........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.

LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Wharfboat foot of Grant street.

☞ No Commission on Eastern Freight.

WM. G. BANE,
AGENT.

Parkersburg.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg

THIS DAY, 21ST—12 M.

The fine light draught passenger steamer LENI LEOTI, J. HAMILTON, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

NORTHERN LINE

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,

Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ¼ mile below Bellair, Ohio.

HEATHERINGTON & BROS.

Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.

These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to

FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL

of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and not at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Pittsburgh, August 20th, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 29th inst. inclusive, for the erection of a

NEW BRIDGE OVER BAILEY'S RUN,

In the borough of Mount Washington, on the road leading from Mount Washington to the Coal Hill and Pittsburgh Turnpike.

Also, for a NEW WOODEN STRUCTURE at the Bridge across Robinson's Run, on the road leading from Bell's Mill to Noblestown, on the line between Robinson and South Fayette townships.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By order of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THE

RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES,

Within its enclosure, at Pittsburgh, until TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1867, at the office, No. 10 St. Clair street.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, August 14th, 1867.

TO COAL MERCHANTS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 28th instant, inclusive, for furnishing to Allegheny County from

Eight to Ten Thousand Bushels of Good Merchantable Coal,

Free from slack and dirt. To be delivered at the entrance of the Court House and Jail on Fifth and Ross streets, in quantities of six hundred bushels per day, and to be weighed on the City Weigh Scales. Payment will be made by warrants drawn on the County Treasurer, when the contract is completed.

By direction of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, August 14. 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 28th instant, for

Rip-Rapping and Underpinning the Bridge over Little Sewickley Creek,

On the Road leading from Allegheny City to Beaver, in Sewickley township. Bids for Rip-rapping to be at so much per perch, and for Underpinning so much for the job.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

Des Moines Rapids,

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Davenport, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4th, 1867, for excavating the prism, and constructing the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River at the Des Moines Rapids.

The canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep.

All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment.

The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top including the rip-rap covering, to be 2 (two) feet above high water mark with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) verticle. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required with form of guaranty will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $4,068,345 (two millions, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five.) The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specification, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and should be indorsed, "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Col. 35th Infantry,
Bt. Major General U. S. Army.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. S. BRYAN..........JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

278 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

MARVIN'S

CRACKERS.

ARE

THE BEST

IN MARKET.

Wholesale and Retail

91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.